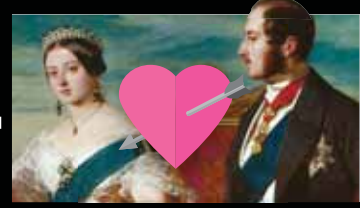


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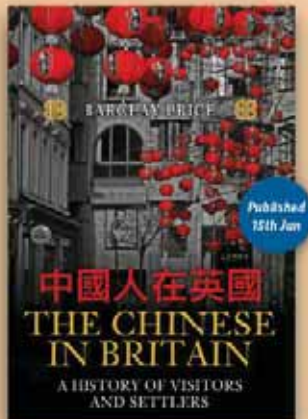
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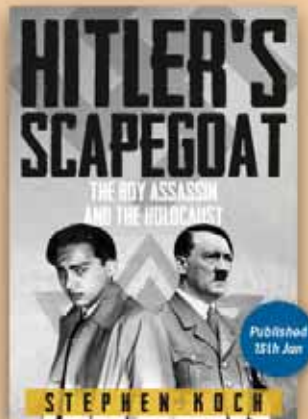
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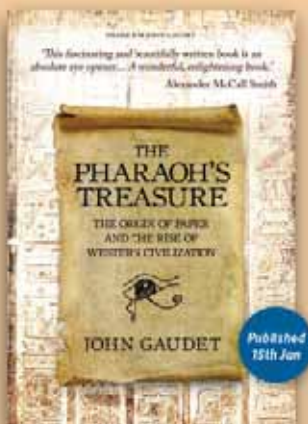
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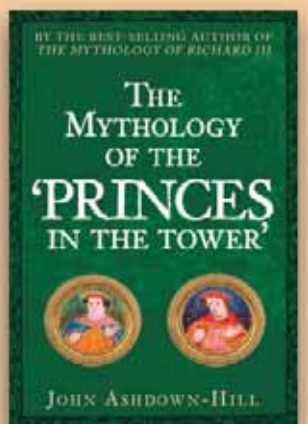
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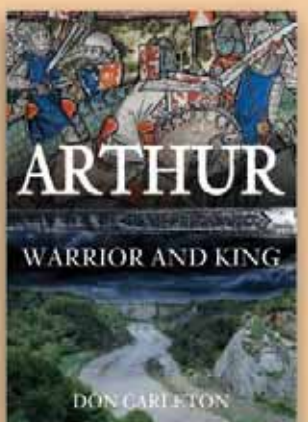
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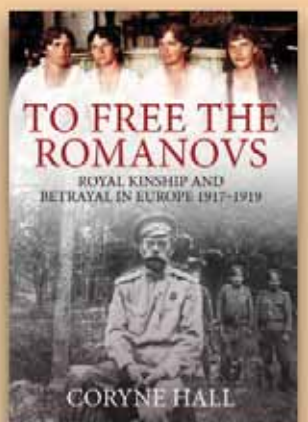
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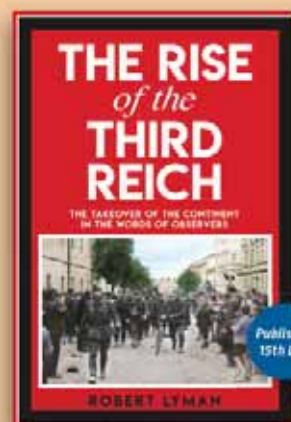
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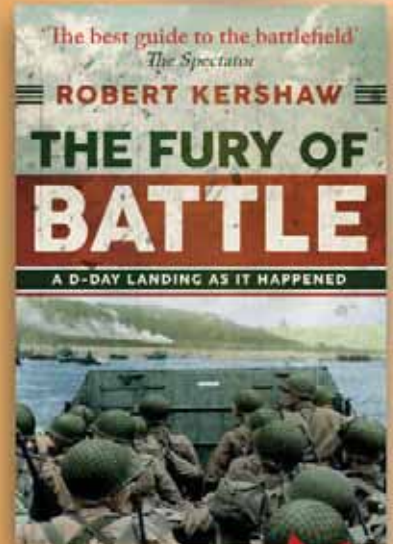
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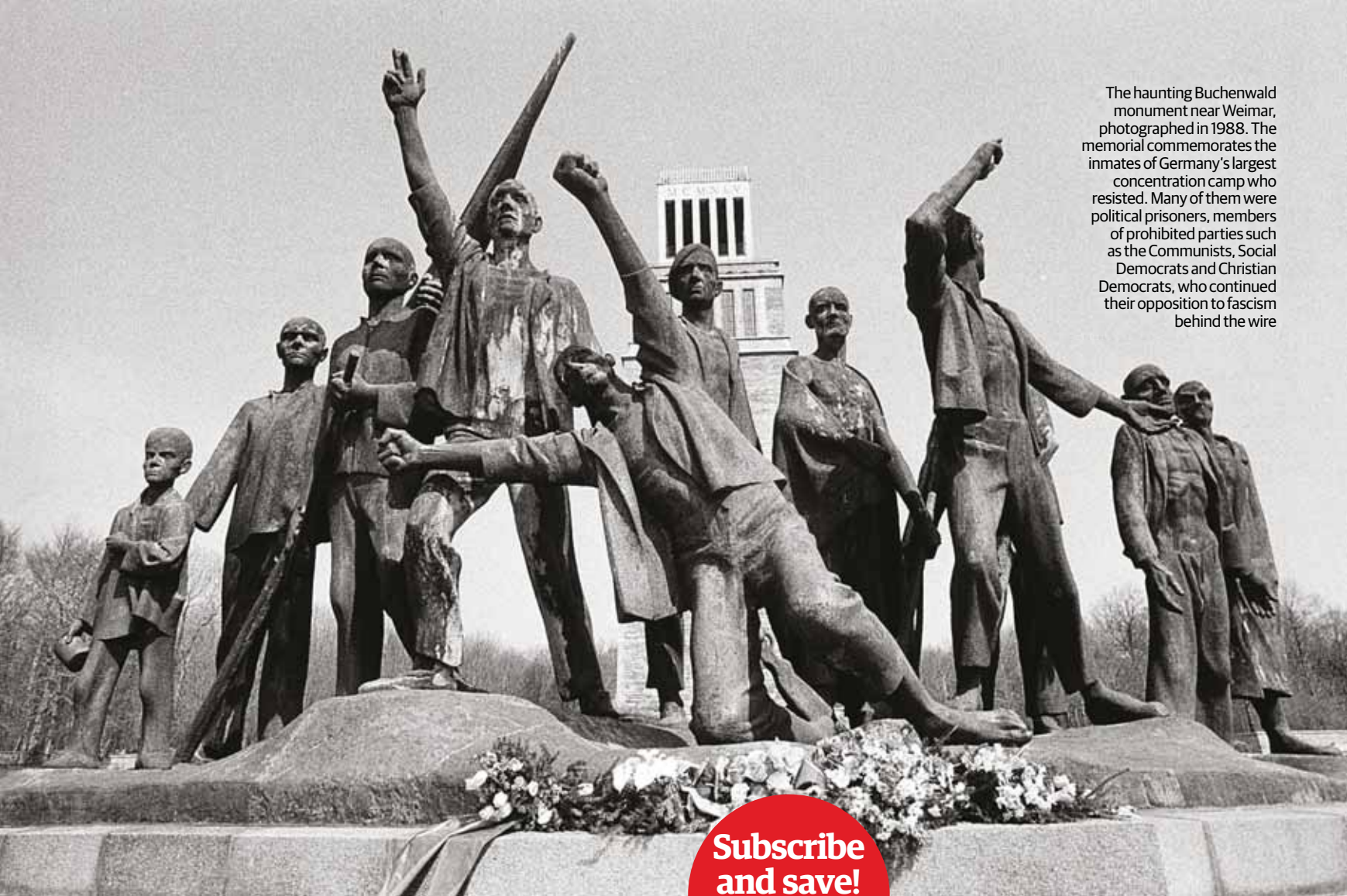
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The haunting Buchenwald monument near Weimar, photographed in 1988. The memorial commemorates the inmates of Germany's largest concentration camp who resisted. Many of them were political prisoners, members of prohibited parties such as the Communists, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, who continued their opposition to fascism behind the wire

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Welcome

While not trying to draw too overt a parallel, but the world is a scary place right now and those comparisons to the Third Reich are never too far from the lips of commentators.

In this issue Matt Robinson, journalist, tour guide and founder of berlinexperiences.com, shines a light on the Hitler's terror state to explore how the Gestapo held Germany tight in their grip, so that we might understand the terrible tools and toll of totalitarianism should it resurface today.

Sadly, this is my last issue of **All About History**. I've been on the magazine since the very first issue as a writer, and in 2014 I was given the opportunity to relaunch **History of War** and oversee **All About History** as Editor in Chief.

It's been an amazing journey and I've been able to work with some incredible people, as well as indulge my wildest tangents from Spanish witch trials to Chinese hopping vampires.

This isn't the only change with this issue, our much-loved Senior Designer Abbi Castle is off on

maternity leave and we send her packing with all the love she can stuff in her pockets. She's got some big creative boots to fill, but the equally dynamic Kym Winters is more than up to the task.

Don't fret though, Staff Writer Jessica Leggett and Production Editor Tim Empey are still at their posts and you can rely on them to guide **All About History** into its next chapter!

James Hoare
Group Editor

In the spirit of talking about some of the people who make the magazine possible, an additional shout out to Charlie Evans, Philippa Grafton, Kate Marsh, Duncan Crook, Curtis Fermor-Dunman, and Melanie Clegg. You're amazing.



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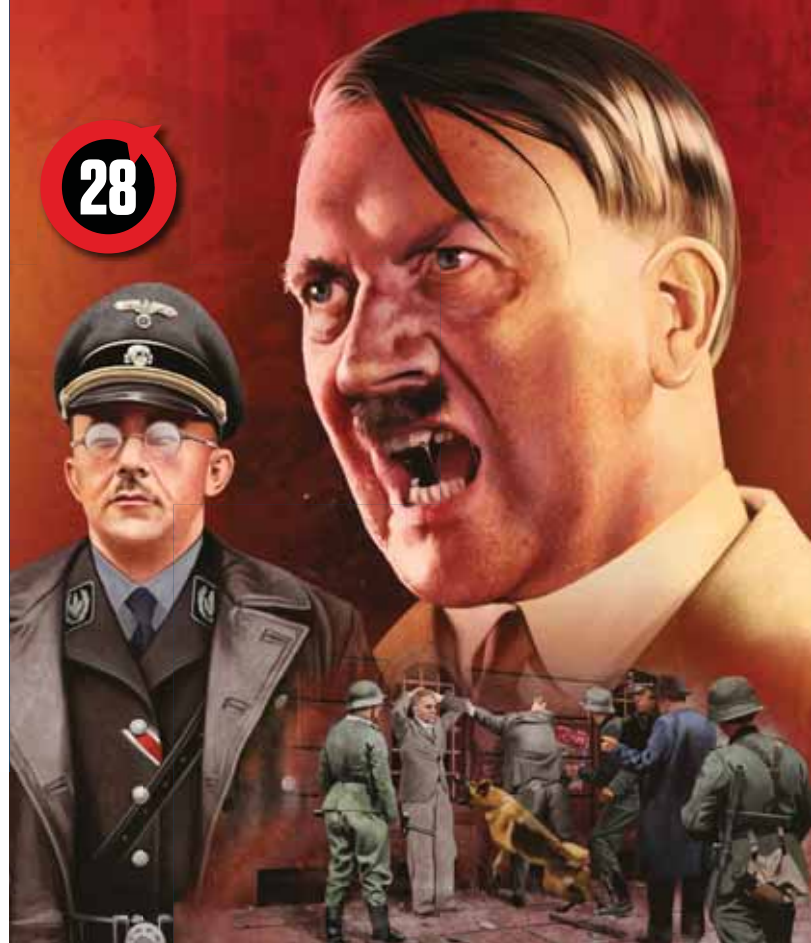
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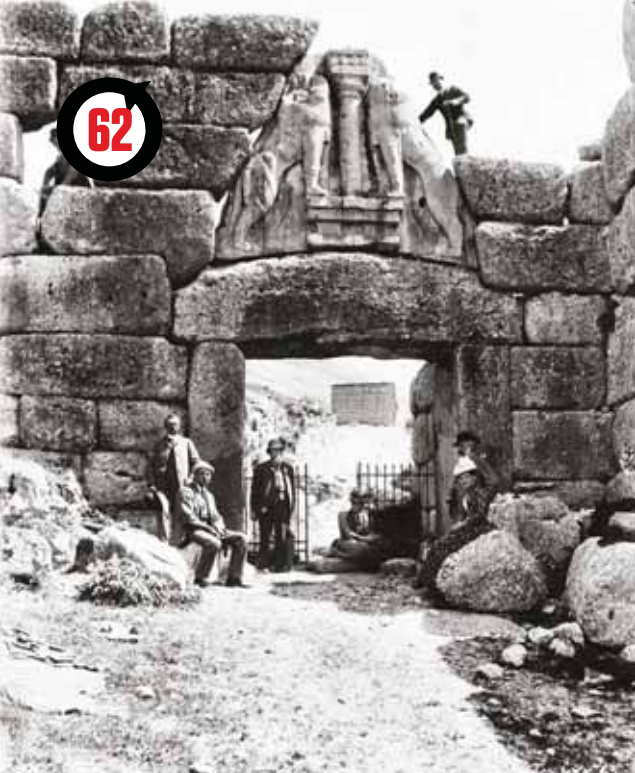
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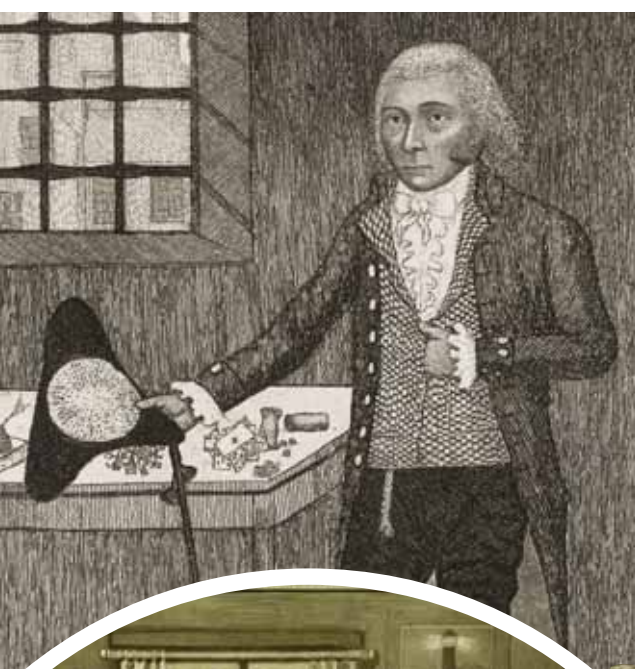




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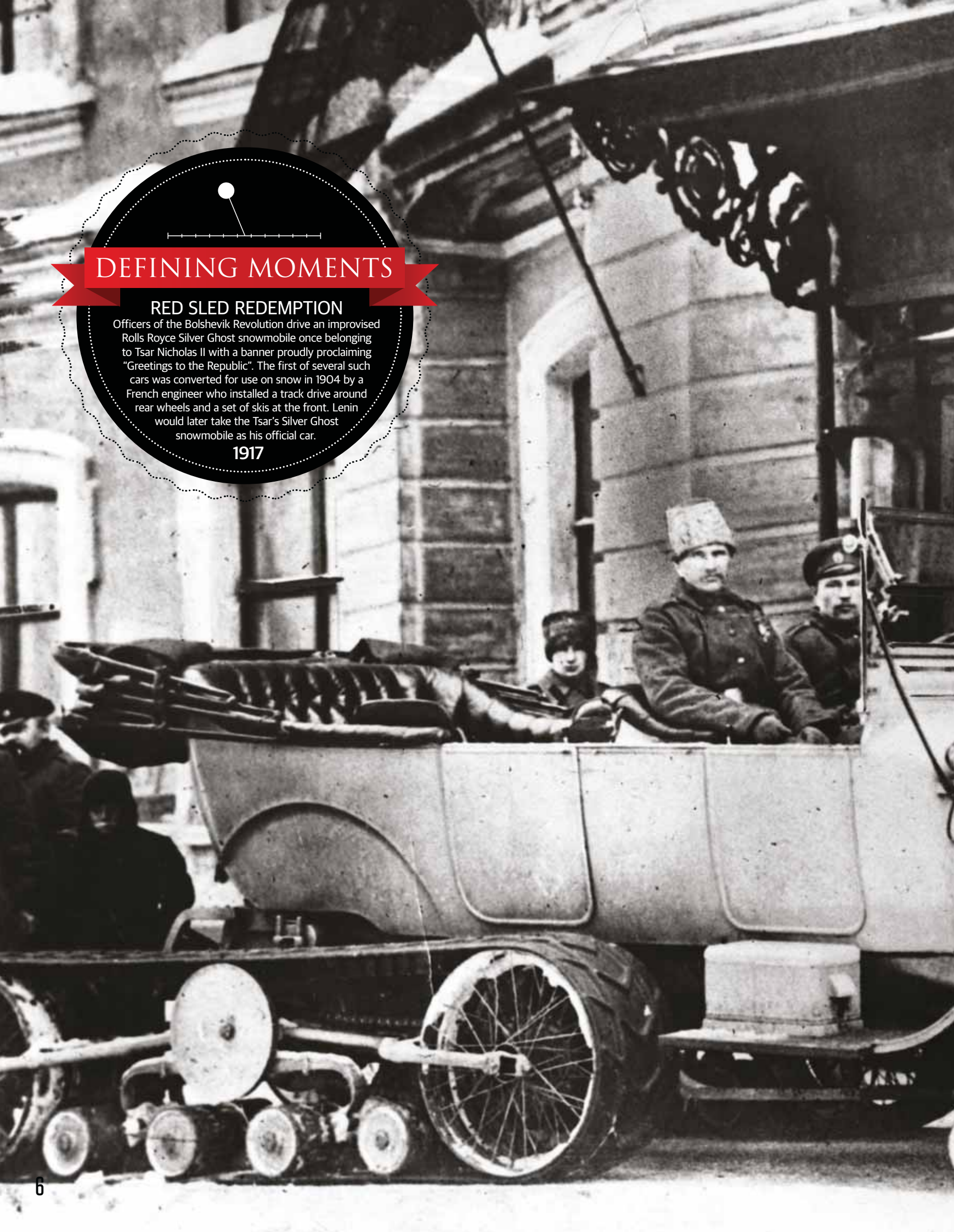
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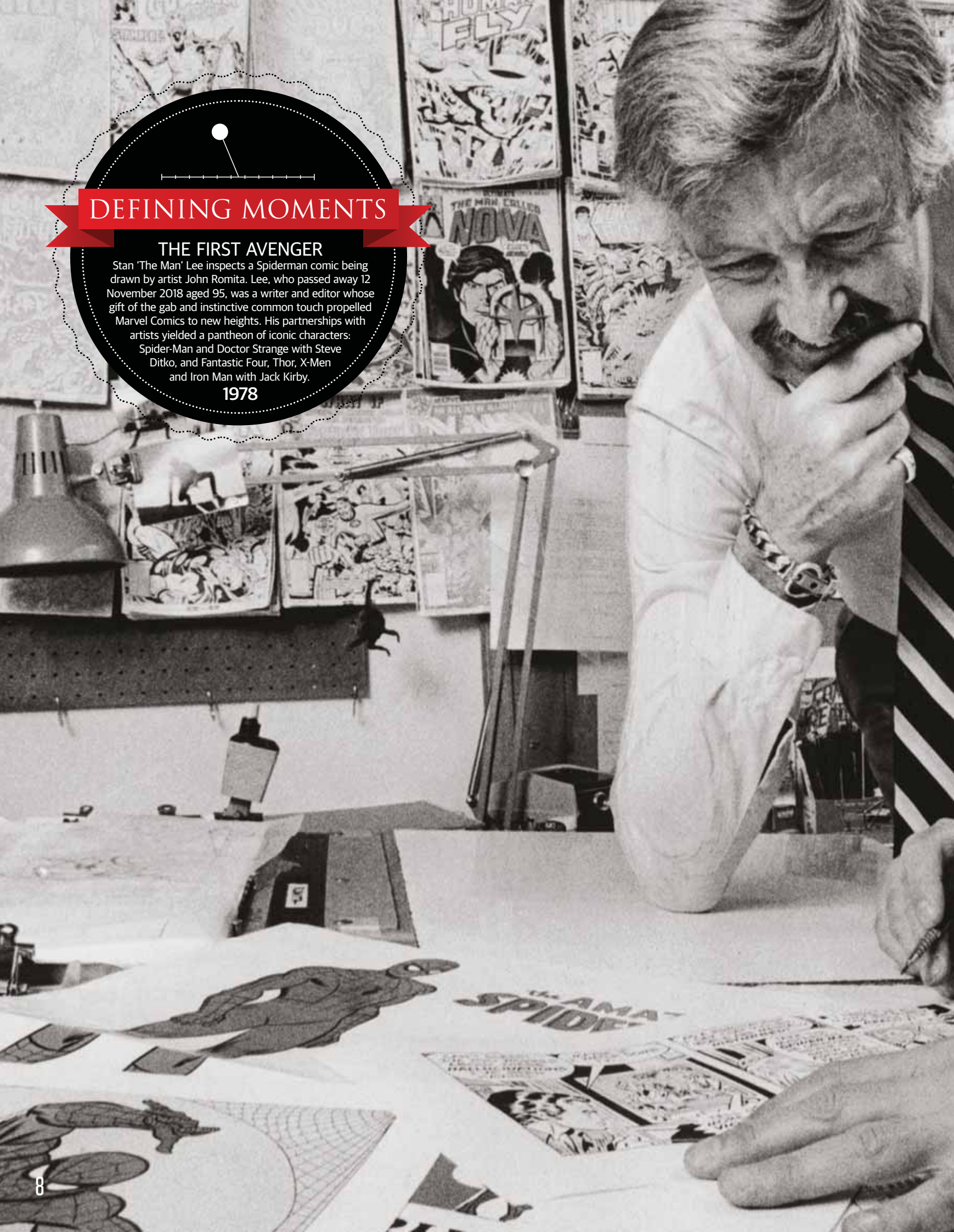
DEFINING MOMENTS

RED SLED REDEMPTION

Officers of the Bolshevik Revolution drive an improvised Rolls Royce Silver Ghost snowmobile once belonging to Tsar Nicholas II with a banner proudly proclaiming "Greetings to the Republic". The first of several such cars was converted for use on snow in 1904 by a French engineer who installed a track drive around rear wheels and a set of skis at the front. Lenin would later take the Tsar's Silver Ghost snowmobile as his official car.

1917





DEFINING MOMENTS

THE FIRST AVENGER

Stan 'The Man' Lee inspects a Spiderman comic being drawn by artist John Romita. Lee, who passed away 12 November 2018 aged 95, was a writer and editor whose gift of the gab and instinctive common touch propelled Marvel Comics to new heights. His partnerships with artists yielded a pantheon of iconic characters: Spider-Man and Doctor Strange with Steve Ditko, and Fantastic Four, Thor, X-Men and Iron Man with Jack Kirby.

1978





DEFINING MOMENTS

THE GROSSEST SHOWMAN

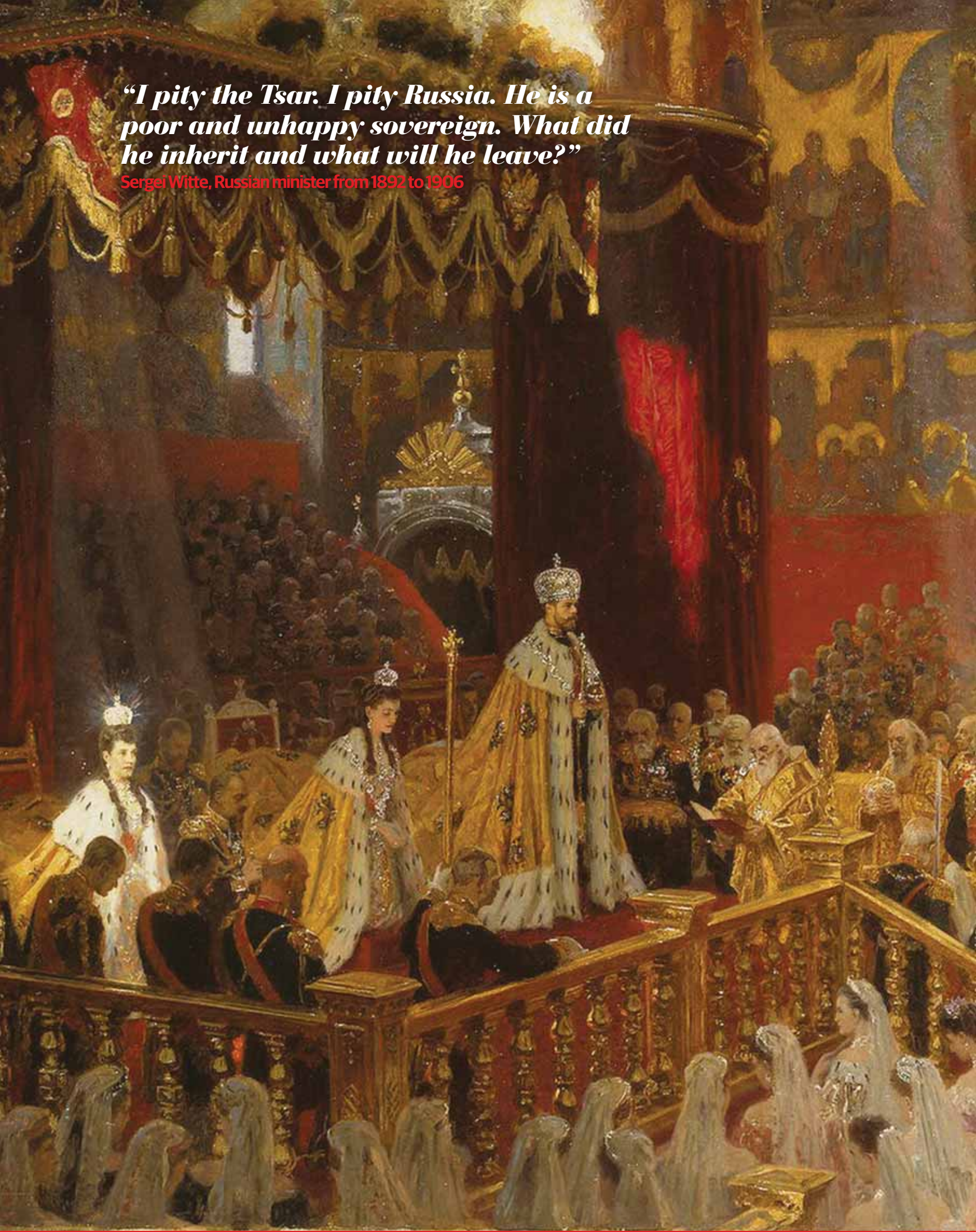
Egyptian-born vaudeville star Hadji Ali demonstrates why his stage names include The Human Aquarium and The Great Regurgitator, as he releases an uncannily large spout of water from his stomach. Other tricks in his repertoire included swallowing 30 hazelnuts and one almond, and regurgitating them one by one, producing the almond on request. He could perform a similar feat with coloured handkerchiefs.

1926



“I pity the Tsar. I pity Russia. He is a poor and unhappy sovereign. What did he inherit and what will he leave?”

Sergei Witte, Russian minister from 1892 to 1906

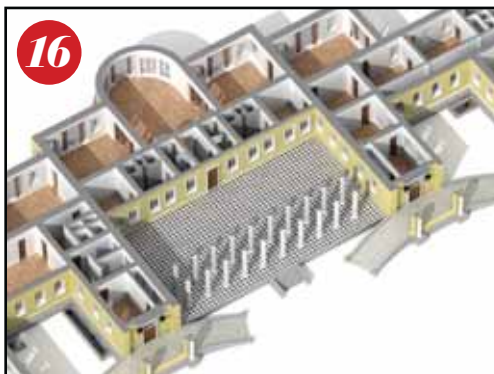




ALL ABOUT

THE ROMANOVS

Discover the sex scandals and outlandish appetites of Grand Dukes, the luxurious residence of the last Tsar, and how the British royals betrayed their Russian kin



Inside the Alexander Palace



Dress like a Don Cossack



The dynasty's black sheep



Betrayed by Britain

Written by Melanie Clegg, Jessica Leggett, James Hoare, Katharine Marsh



THE ROMANOVS

== The Romanovs across history ==

From its auspicious beginnings to a hurried execution in a basement, this is how the Romanov dynasty ruled Russia for just over 300 years

MICHAEL I ELECTED

After the chaos of the Time of Troubles, Russia's assembly chooses Michael I from the House of Romanov as its new tsar. His dynasty will stay on the throne until the 1900s.



BEGINNING OF THE SERFS

Although serfdom had been around for centuries, in 1649 the law placed landowners in complete control of their rural workforce, the serfs. Landlords now have the authority to ban them from leaving the estate.



1613

1649

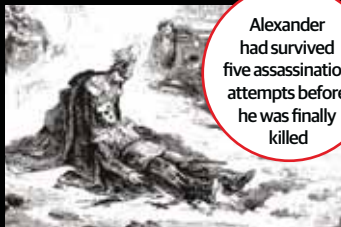
ALEXANDER III

After his father's murder Alexander III comes to the throne. His aim is to create a unified Russia with one language, one culture, one religion and one government. Followers of anything other than Orthodoxy were punished, and the Russian language was taught throughout the empire.



ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDER II

A great reformer, Alexander's plans come too late for the Russian people. He is blown up in Saint Petersburg, and his death begins a slide to revolution.



Alexander had survived five assassination attempts before he was finally killed

JANUARY INSURRECTION

Finally having enough of being ruled by Russia some in Poland begin an uprising by escaping army recruitment and fleeing to the forests. They are eventually found and executed, and Poland is met with more severe Russification.



EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS

At the command of Tsar Alexander II, the serfs that have been tied to their landowners are freed. It is the beginning of Alexander's program of reform.



Serfs made up one-third of the Russian population and one-half of the peasantry

1881

1881

1863

1861

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

The longest railway line in the world, it runs for

5,772 MILES between Moscow and Vladivostok

Finished in 1916, it took **25 YEARS TO BUILD**

During each year of building, approximately **600 KILOMETRES** of new track is laid



NICHOLAS II

Becoming tsar at the age of 26, Nicholas is unwavering in his belief in his divine right to rule. He mistrusts most of his ministers, but with little experience of government, he struggles to rule alone.



BLOODY SUNDAY

A group of protestors march on the Winter Palace in St Petersburg to demand government reform but the palace guards kill and wound them. In retaliation riots break out all over Russia so Nicholas II reluctantly creates a дума, or representative assembly.



1891

1898

1905

PETER THE GREAT

Under Peter, Russia sees the policies that would define its future come into force. During his rule, Russia becomes a great power as he expands the tsardom into an empire.

Peter left the throne to his wife, Catherine I, after he died in 1725



SEVEN YEARS' WAR

5 FIGHT AGAINST 3

France, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and Russia vs Prussia, Hanover, and Great Britain

At the Battle of Zorndorf in 1758, the Russians lose

18,000 MEN

Russia fights for all

7 YEARS



CATHERINE THE GREAT

Possibly usurping the throne from her husband, Catherine rules for 34 years. She reorganises law and administration, and extends Russian territory into Crimea and Poland.



1682

1756

1762

CRIMEAN WAR

The Crimean War lasts

3 YEARS as Britain and France challenge Russian expansion

3 MAIN BATTLES Alma, Balaclava and the Inkerman

Up to

1 MILLION RUSSIANS

died, almost all of disease and neglect - only 25,000 British and 100,000 French died



RUSSIA TAKES FINLAND

After a year-long battle with Sweden, Tsar Alexander I annexes Finland on 17 September 1809. Russia holds on to the country until 1917 and treats it relatively well, with some autonomy within the empire.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY

Tsar Paul I grants a 20-year charter to the Northeastern Company, renaming it the Russian-American Company. It gives exclusive trading rights in North America and control of the Russian settlements there.



1853

1809

1799

A LAST ANNIVERSARY

In 1913, the Romanovs celebrate

The Russian Empire covers

300 YEARS of rule in Russia

It's home to about

150 MILLION

people of over 100 different nationalities

END OF THE LINE

The Russian Revolution finally ends and Nicholas II abdicates his throne

on 2 March 1917, ending Romanov rule and the Russian monarchy. He is kept under house arrest with his wife and children while the socialists began their rule.



MURDER IN THE BASEMENT

At 1.30am the Romanovs and their servants are taken to the basement of the house they are staying in. In 20 minutes they are riddled with bullets and slashed at with bayonets until they lie dead, the idea of Russian monarchy dying with them.



1913

1917

1918



THE ROMANOV



THE ALEXANDER PALACE

ST PETERSBURG, 1905-1917

The Alexander Palace at Tsarskoe Selo was commissioned by Empress Catherine the Great in 1792 as a wedding present for her favourite grandson, Grand Duke Alexander. Designed as a gracious summer palace in the fashionable neo-classical style with a graceful peristyle entrance, it would become a favourite residence of the imperial family. On 18 May 1868, the future Nicholas II was born in the palace and the palace would pass into his hands after his father became Tsar Alexander III in 1881.

Although the Tsar and his family usually resided in the much larger and grander Catherine Palace, Nicholas was so fond of the Alexander Palace that he decided to make the home of the heir his primary residence after his accession.

When the violent events of Bloody Sunday in 1904 made it unwise for the Imperial family to continue living in the Winter Palace in the heart of St Petersburg, they made the Alexander Palace their permanent residence. The couple transformed the palace into a family home for themselves and their five children, installing heating, electricity, phone lines and a lift.

Both Nicholas and Alexandra felt uncomfortable in the magnificent, gilt encrusted interiors of the Russian royal palaces and preferred a more cosy, intimate English style that reminded Alexandra of her childhood visits to her grandmother, Queen Victoria. The sophisticated courtiers mocked her for ordering simple furniture from England and covering everything in floral patterned chintz, but Nicholas and Alexandra didn't care as they retreated further away from the court and hid themselves away in the domestic paradise that they had created for themselves and their children.

However, their happy family home became a prison in March 1917. After Nicholas abdicated his throne, they remained there, guarded and increasingly cut off from the outside world, until August when they were sent into exile in Siberia.

The Mountain Hall

This hall is named after the huge, highly-polished wooden slide that was placed here by Nicholas I for his children. Until its arrival, this was probably the loveliest room in the palace. The slide was much loved by the children of Nicholas II. The room also housed a child-sized Mercedes that was given to Tsarevitch Alexei for his birthday.

The Portrait Hall

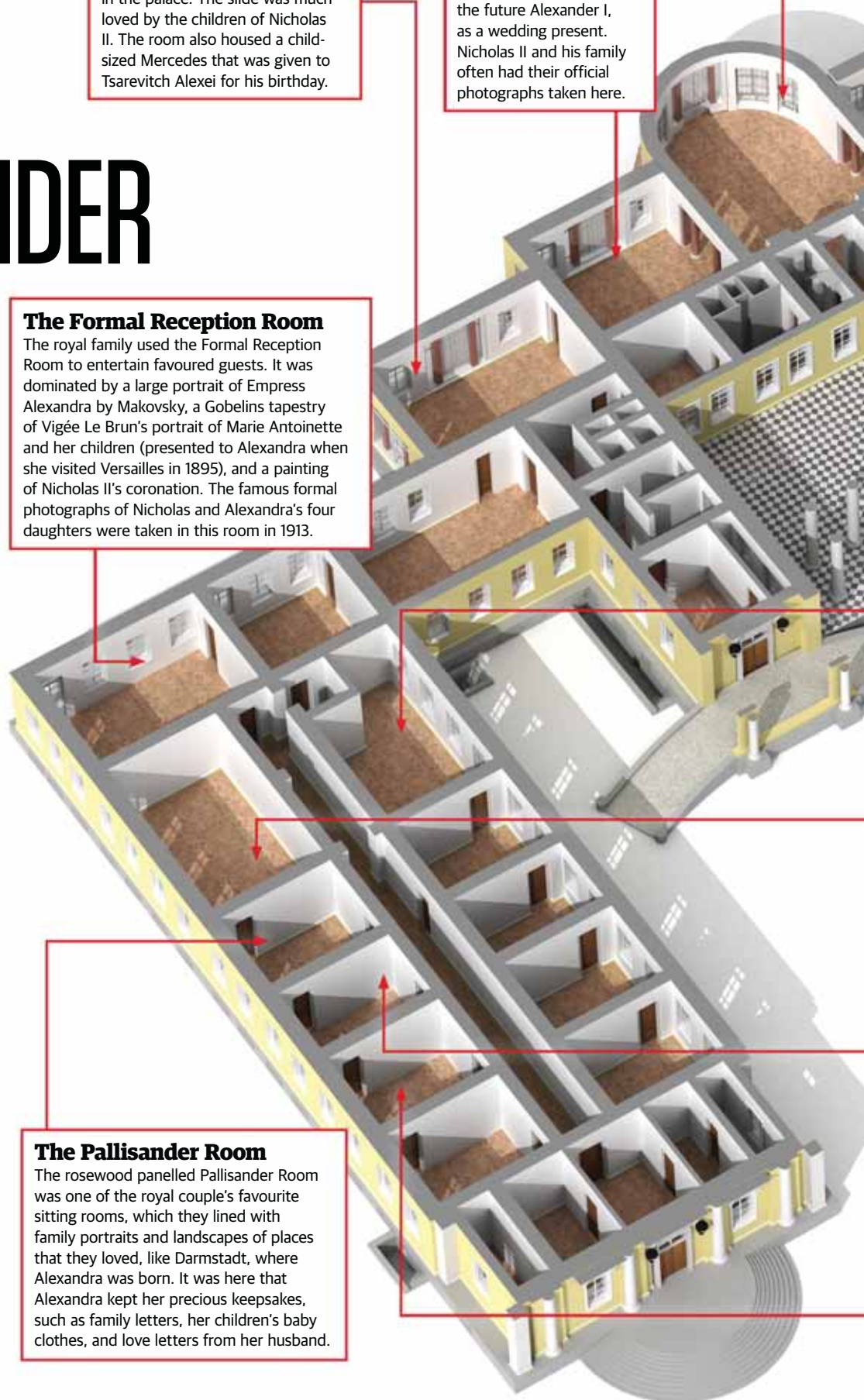
The Portrait Hall gets its name from the collection of paintings, some larger than life-size, of Russian rulers hanging there. These include Catherine the Great who gave the palace to her grandson, the future Alexander I, as a wedding present. Nicholas II and his family often had their official photographs taken here.

The Formal Reception Room

The royal family used the Formal Reception Room to entertain favoured guests. It was dominated by a large portrait of Empress Alexandra by Makovsky, a Gobelins tapestry of Vigée Le Brun's portrait of Marie Antoinette and her children (presented to Alexandra when she visited Versailles in 1895), and a painting of Nicholas II's coronation. The famous formal photographs of Nicholas and Alexandra's four daughters were taken in this room in 1913.

The Pallisander Room

The rosewood panelled Pallisander Room was one of the royal couple's favourite sitting rooms, which they lined with family portraits and landscapes of places that they loved, like Darmstadt, where Alexandra was born. It was here that Alexandra kept her precious keepsakes, such as family letters, her children's baby clothes, and love letters from her husband.



The Semi-Circular Hall

The Semi-Circular Hall was the largest and most opulent of the many reception rooms in the Alexander Palace, and was used on state occasions like gala dinners for up to 500 guests. The Romanovs also used this large hall as a private cinema to watch silent films. When they left the palace for their Siberian exile in August 1917 they waited here for the convoy that would take them away forever.

Empress Maria's Bedchamber

Nicholas II was born in his mother's bedchamber in the Alexander Palace on 18 May 1868. His mother did not like her daughter-in-law and rarely visited the palace after her son succeeded to the throne, so the bedroom was left largely untouched.

Nicholas II's Study

Nicholas II's study was the centre of the Russian government when the tsar was in residence. It was here that he dealt with all of his official business. There was a miniature desk and chair for his son Alexei, so that he could pretend to work alongside his father. The Tsar also kept a vast stash of Fabergé goodies in a cupboard so that he always had presents on hand to give to guests.

The Maple Room

The Maple Room was one of the Imperial family's favourite rooms and was much used as a private sitting room where they could all be together. It even had its own wide balcony, which they liked to use throughout the year to have afternoon tea. The room was filled with family portraits and decorated in the German art nouveau style that was favoured by Alexandra and her brother, the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Mauve Salon

For several years the Mauve Salon was one of the most famous rooms in Russia as it was the private boudoir of Empress Alexandra. It was her favourite room in the Alexander Palace, where she spent most of her time and received her friends including the notorious Rasputin. Alexandra decorated the room after her marriage, choosing a soft lilac shade and English style that reminded her of her childhood at her grandmother Queen Victoria's court.

Empress Alexandra's bedchamber

As the Empress Alexandra suffered from ill health she spent a lot of time in bed in her bedchamber, which was decorated in the florid English style that the Empress particularly favoured. The room was filled with hundreds of religious icons and several lamps burning rose oil, which was so pungent that it could still be smelt a decade after the Romanovs had left the palace.

Nicholas II's children pose on the palace veranda





THE ROMANOVs



A DON COSSACK

IMPERIAL RUSSIA,
1801-1817

WHO WERE THE COSSACKS?

The Cossacks mainly consisted of people from Ukraine and southern Russia. Known for their military skill, in particular their horsemanship, they were hired by the Tsars as soldiers for military campaigns. The Don Cossacks named after the Don river where they settled between the 16th and 17th centuries, were one of the earliest subgroups, or hosts, to enter the service of the Romanov dynasty.

UNIQUE UNIFORM

Cossacks provided their own clothing, weapons and horses and for this reason, their clothing could vary. Their uniform also differed depending on whether it was for domestic or regimental use. This particular outfit was defined by the new legislation issued in 1801, to replace the uniforms worn during the reign of Catherine the Great.

MATCHING TROUSERS

Cossacks had to wear dark blue trousers, known as sharovary pants, with a stripe down the side to match their chekmens. The trousers could be worn either tucked in or out of their boots and although red was commonly used for the stripe, regimental colours could also be used.



ICONIC HEADGEAR

Cossacks wore a tall hat made from astrakhan fur, known as a papakha. The hat had a red cloth top and for officers, it would also be decorated with a plume of white feathers. Aside from this hat, Cossacks could also wear a blue cloth cap with red trimming.

ARMED TO THE TEETH

Cossacks were typically armed with two pistols, a dagger, a whip with a lead ball and a sword. At this point, there were no regulations regarding the weapons Cossacks had to use and as a result, they could be equipped with a variety of different sidearms.

EQUIPPED AND READY

The new uniform regulations stipulated that all sword belts, shoulder belts and pouches had to be made from black leather, regardless of regiment. Cossacks would often carry cartridges in their pouches and other Cossack hosts, such as Kuban and Terek, sewed on ornamental cartridge holders.

LOOKING SMART

Cossacks wore a long coat, known as a chekmens, which was made from dark blue cloth. It was usually worn from September to May, and for the rest of the year, they wore a short jacket called a kurtka. The chekmens had red piping along the collar and the cuffs, but this could be changed to the regiment colours by the ataman, the Cossack leader.

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The Lightning served to inspire a great many people to join the Royal Air Force and for many, is still an enduring symbol of when the British aviation industry was at the peak of its manufacturing prowess.



Hall of Fame

BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY

In a dynasty of murderers, conquerors and tyrants some Romanovs went too far - they brought the family into disrepute



Peter the Great interrogating the sullen Tsarevich

ALEXEI PETROVICH

TSAREVICH 1690-1718

Alexei despised his father, Peter the Great, and attempted to remove himself from the succession. The emperor agreed so long as he became a monk. In response to this ultimatum, Alexei fled to Vienna, causing enormous humiliation for his father by seeking the protection of the Austrian emperor.

Returning to Russia on the condition he not be punished and be allowed to marry his mistress, Peter the Great had his fingers crossed behind his back. Alexei's estranged wife was tried for adultery, his friends were impaled, and the Tsarevich was tortured, tried and executed for treason.

ANASTASIA MIKHAILOVNA

GRAND DUCHESS 1860-1897

Widowed at 36 Stassie inherited the private residence on the French Riviera and began an affair with her private secretary, Vladimir Alexandrovitch Paltov, passing off the ensuing pregnancy as a tumour and then trying to hide the birth by claiming she was quarantined for chicken pox. Gambler, lover, pleasure seeker and permanent magnet for scandal - diplomat Maurice Paléologue wrote on 14 October 1913, "Although she is 53, she lives openly with an Argentinian blackguard, dances at Magic City with all comers till two in the morning and associates with the scum of the aerodromes."



Magnet for scandal Anastasia Mikhailovna raised more than eyebrows



Nicholas Nikolaevich was an avid hunter in his time

NICHOLAS NIKOLAEVICH

GRAND DUKE 1831-1891

Shielded from the fallout of his womanising and fraud by loyal military service to his brother, Alexander II, who advised him simply to be discreet about his mistress and baby mama, ballerina Catherine Chislova.

Following Alexander II's death, the new emperor had little time for his boorish uncle and Alexander III stripped Nicholas of his commission and criticised his dalliances. Forced to mortgage his palace to pay his debts, Nicholas became increasingly unstable. With

oral cancer spreading to his brain, the Grand Duke became convinced all women were in love with him and assaulted a male dancer at the theatre thinking he was a proper tasty sort.

Nicholas Nikolaevich had five children with his long-term mistress Catherine Chislova and her death contributed to his declining health

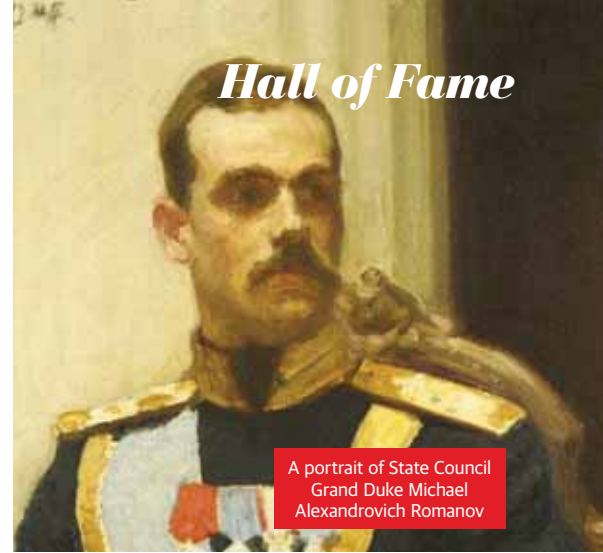
PAUL ALEXANDROVICH

GRAND DUKE 1860-1919

Paul struck up a relationship with a married mother of three and the secret was blown open when Olga attended a court ball wearing a necklace belonging to bae's late mother, Empress Maria Alexandrovna. Olga was pregnant with Paul's child and her husband demanded a divorce, which was only granted on the condition that Paul pinky-swear not to marry his mistress. He promptly did and was stripped of his titles and properties, and thrown out of Russia.



The Grand Duke and his wife in exile



A portrait of State Council Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich Romanov

MICHAEL ALEXANDROVICH

GRAND DUKE 1878-1918

Nicholas II's youngest brother Michael followed his heart stubbornly. With a history of inappropriate romantic choices in both commoners and first cousins, the objects of his affections were kept under surveillance by the Tsarist secret police, the Okhrana. Michael then fell for another commoner, the wife of a fellow cavalry officer, Natalia Sergeyevna Wulfert.

Kept in a St Petersburg apartment at his expense and carrying his son, the pair married in Vienna having given their Okhrana minders a different destination for their holiday. Michael was banished from Russia and forced to live on a stipend from his brother.

Despite his role in Russia's ruin, Peter Nikolaevich survived the Bolshevik Revolution to die of old age in France

More black magic than black sheep: Peter Nikolaevich, circa 1885



PETER NIKOLAEVICH

GRAND DUKE 1864-1931

Married to Princess Milica of Montenegro, who with her sister Princess Anastasia became known in St Petersburg society as the "black sisters" for their raven hair and mystical inclinations, Peter took their reputation and mission as his own. Soon Peter and his wife were referred to as "the black peril", inviting a succession of occultists and faith healers first to their home and then later to the Imperial court, where his cousin Nicholas II was desperate for any relief from Tsarevich Alexei's haemophilia. Among them was one Grigori Rasputin.

Anna Leopoldovna and her infant son, Tsar Ivan VI



ANNA LEOPOLDOVNA

GRAND DUCHESS 1718-1746

Becoming regent at the age of 22 when her two-month-old son became emperor, Anna caused immediate scandal with a bisexual three-way love affair with her lady-in-waiting Julia von Mengden and the Saxon ambassador Count Moritz zu Lynar.

Russia's elite were more concerned with her age, her laziness, and her habit of handing out plum positions to Germans, than they were her polyamory. After only a few months she was ousted and imprisoned.

GEORGE ALEXANDROVICH YURYEVSKY

PRINCE 1872-1913

Son of Alexander II to his beloved mistress Catherine Dolgorukov, George was ennobled with a princely title and groomed for the top spot. This was much to the alarm of the Tsarevich Alexander whose relationship with his father had all but collapsed. Following Alexander II's assassination, Alexander III was as gracious as he could muster, granting them an allowance, but prevented his half-brother from residing in Russia and refused his requests to join the army.

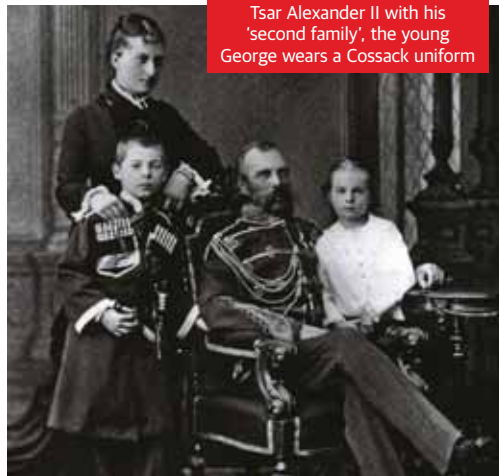
Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia prior to his bizarre breakdown

NICHOLAS KONSTANTINOVICH

GRAND DUKE 1850-1918

Grandson of Tsar Nicholas I and a rake of almost cartoonish proportions, Nicholas was picked up in the 1870s trying to sell jewels he had stolen from his mother's icon frame with his American mistress Fanny Lear in order to settle his gambling debts. Declared insane in order to preserve the family from greater disgrace Nicholas was exiled to Uzbekistan and his mistress, born Harriet Blackford, was kicked out of the country.

Tsar Alexander II with his 'second family', the young George wears a Cossack uniform



Maria Nikolaevna was otherwise the dutiful daughter and duchess

MARIA NIKOLAEVNA

GRAND DUCHESS 1819-1876

The unlikeliest source of controversy, Maria was the daughter of Nicholas I and a great patron of the arts and charity. When she and her womanising husband, Maximilian de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, began to drift apart Maria fell for Count Grigori Alexandrovich Stroganov who the rumour mill insisted was the real father of her son, George.

Following Maximilian's death the two married in secret, terrified of her father's wrath. When Nicholas I died, she had slightly better luck with her brother Alexander I. Although he refused to legitimise their union, he suggested they live abroad while he provide for the children of her first marriage.



THE ROMANOVS

Places to Explore SITES WITH STORIES

Follow the trail of the fallen Tsars at these breathtaking locations

1 THE GRAND KREMLIN PALACE MOSCOW

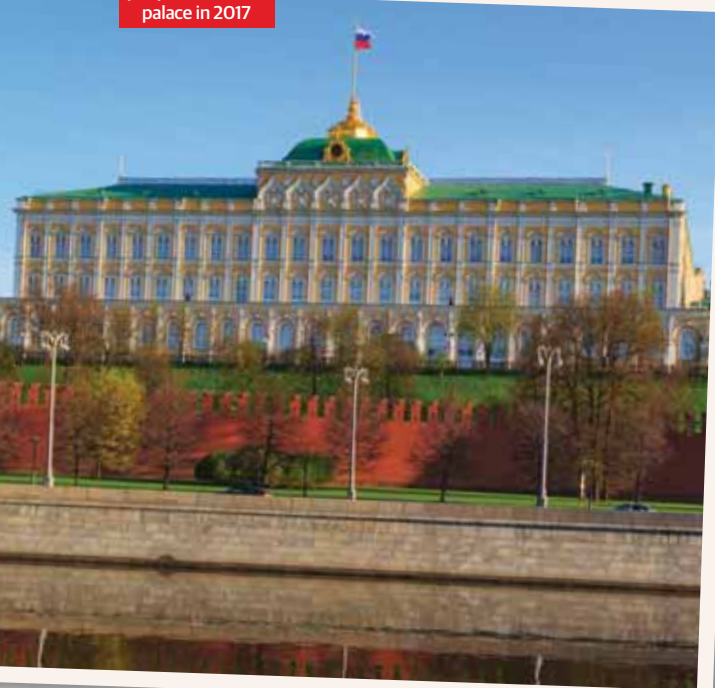
Once an imperial residence for the tsars, the Grand Kremlin Palace was built between 1837 and 1849 as a tribute to the nation's rulers. Along with other Moscow landmarks such as the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour and the Kremlin Armoury, the palace was designed by the official architect of Imperial Russia, Konstantin Thon.

Since its construction it has been at the heart of Russian political life, first acting as the Moscow home of the tsars then home to the conferences of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and now as the official residence of the president of the Russian Federation. Its opulent halls and over 700 rooms were restored in the 1990s after decades of neglect, returning it to its former and dazzling glory.

The palace is now used more often as a ceremonial location for dignitaries to visit more than as a residence and it sits at the heart of the wider Kremlin complex of buildings close to Red Square and on the Moskva River.

Group and private tours two or three times a month between 10am and 3pm with exact dates announced in advance. Ticket prices vary. Visit kremlintour.com for more info.

Over two million people visited the palace in 2017



2 THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOR ON SPILLED BLOOD ST PETERSBURG

The tale behind the building of this church is about as close to the Romanov family history as you could ever ask for since it's built on the site of where Alexander II was fatally wounded by an explosive device in a complex assassination plot in 1881. His son, Alexander III, began construction two years later with the family's own money along with private donations, but it was completed by the last tsar of Russia, Nicholas II, in 1907. Based on the design of St Basil's Cathedral in Moscow this church stands out much more from the architecture around it in Saint Petersburg by comparison. Its five elaborate onion domes draw the eye on the outside, but that's nothing compared to the over 7,500 meters of intricate mosaic designs on the walls and ceilings of the church inside. Looted during the Soviet era, it took 27 years to restore it to its former glory.

The church is open 10.30am to 6pm every day except Wednesday. Between May and September it also opens in the evening until 10:30pm. Admission costs start at RUB 250 for adults and RUB 50 for children.

The church acted as an emergency morgue during WWII





Alexander II was held here after his abdication in 1917

3 TSARSKOYE SELO ST PETERSBURG

The 'Tsar's Village' land was originally owned by a Swedish noble family and later gifted to Catherine I by her husband, Peter the Great, in 1708. Since then it became the country residence of the Imperial family, located as it is just 15 miles south of St Petersburg.

The estate is made of two palaces with adjacent gardens, namely the Catherine Palace which remains open today and the Alexander Palace, which is still receiving restoration.

The architect behind the Catherine Palace was Bartolomeo Rastrelli who was also responsible for the Winter Palace as well as a number of other famous Baroque structures around the Baltic and Eastern Europe, renowned for their extravagance and fine detailing. Nowhere else is this better exemplified than the star attraction of the

Catherine Palace, the Amber Room. Restoration of this room was started in 1979 and finally completed in 2003 with the help of donations from Germany as well as the skills and dedication of Russian artisans.

Decorated in amber panels and gold leaf, this room best exemplifies the wealth and decadence of the imperial family at the height of its powers.

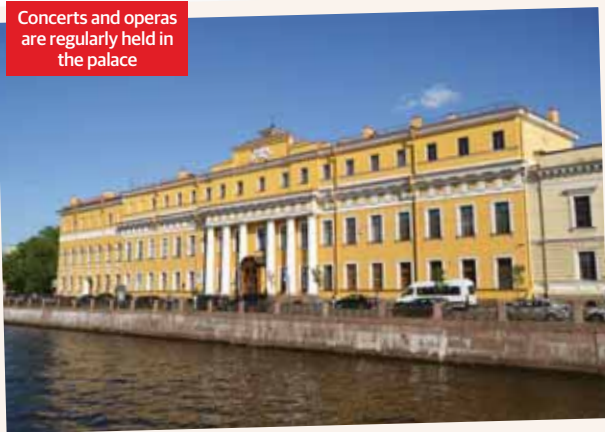
Tsarskoye Selo was also the home of the Lyceum started by Alexander I from which a number of notable Russian literary figures graduated, including Aleksandr Pushkin.

Opening times and admission prices vary for each section of the Tsarskoye Selo, but are all open between 10am and 6pm on most days. Visit eng.tzar.ru for exact details.

4 YUSUPOV PALACE ST PETERSBURG

Also known as Moika Palace (or with a more direct translation, the Palace of the Yusupovs on the Moika), in the time of the Romanovs this noble residence belonged to the House of Yusupov. It was the place that Prince Felix Yusupov, husband to Alexander III's daughter Princess Irina Alexandrovna, lead the group of nobles who assassinated Grigori Rasputin in 1916. It is now the Palace of Culture for Educators and the courtyard where Rasputin fled is now home to a children's playground.

Concerts and operas are regularly held in the palace



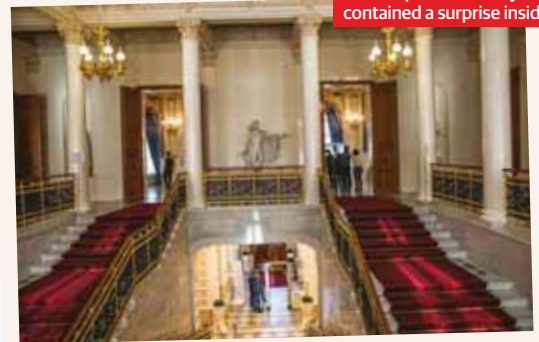
The events of this assassination are now depicted in the Palace's museum, but that is not the only attraction with room after room of gold leaf detailing, intricate ceiling moulding, the stunning mosaics of the Moorish Drawing Room and performances on the Palace Theatre stage. Its mixture of art and signs of wealth paint a vivid picture of the Romanov era and the lifestyles of the adjacent noble families.

The palace is open every day from 11am to 6pm. Tickets for tours start at RUB 500 for adults and RUB 350 for children.

Places to Explore



Each Fabergé egg was unique and usually contained a surprise inside



5 THE FABERGÉ MUSEUM ST PETERSBURG

It may have taken 200 years, but the restoration of the Shuvalov Palace, which now houses the Fabergé Museum, was worth the wait and since its official reopening in 2013 it has housed a stunning collection of artwork, driven by the acquisition by Viktor Vekselberg and his Link of Times Cultural-Historical Foundation of a Fabergé collection in 2004 from the late Malcolm Forbes. These nine Imperial Easter eggs form the centrepiece of a collection that includes decorative and fine art, from plates and figurines to paintings and sculptures.

All nine of the eggs designed by Carl Gustav Fabergé himself can be traced back to Alexander III and Nicholas II, the last two tsars of Russia. The variety of styles and designs of these eggs is quite stunning, with a mixture of intricate gold work and paintings of figures. The collection includes the First Hen egg, considered to be the originator of the standing order between Alexander III and Fabergé for eggs to be made as gifts for his wife. As such the evolution in complexity and design of the eggs is told through the nine examples on offer as well as their relative place within the design world of late 19th and early 20th century Russia. It's really not something you want to miss if you're in St Petersburg.

The Fabergé Museum is open from 10am to 9pm with guided tours ending at 6pm. Tickets start at RUB 450 for unguided tours in morning, afternoon or evening blocks.

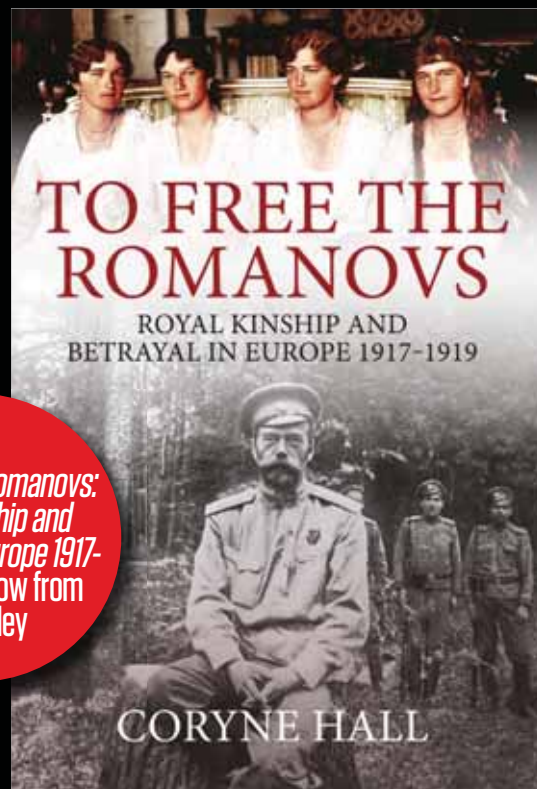


THE ROMANOVS

Q&A With...

CORYNE HALL

ROYAL HISTORIAN REVEALS
HOW BRITAIN BETRAYED THE
ROMANOVs, AND THE ROLE
SHE PLAYED IN LAYING AN
EMPRESS TO REST



*To Free the Romanovs:
Royal Kinship and
Betrayal in Europe 1917-
1919 is out now from
Amberley*

Coryne Hall is a historian and broadcaster specialising in Imperial Russia, her books include *Little Mother: A Biography of the Empress Marie Feodorovna, 1847-1928* and *Once a Grand Duchess: Xenia, Sister of Nicholas II*. Find out more at corynehall.com.

Q. THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY WAS PLACED IN AN AWKWARD POSITION BY THE ROMANOV REQUESTS FOR HELP, WHO WAS IT DEEMED POLITICALLY ACCEPTABLE TO ASSIST?

A. It was unfortunately not considered acceptable to offer asylum to the tsar or any male members of the Russian Imperial family. The British government needed to keep Russia in the war as allies and did not want to upset the Provisional government, who they had already recognised as the legitimate rulers of Russia. The Petrograd Soviet and other extremists were against any members of the Imperial family going abroad, as this might give them access to funds to stage a counter revolution.

In early 1919, at the request of his mother Queen Alexandra, who was the sister of the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, George V did rescue members of the Imperial family who were stranded in Crimea. The only members of the Imperial family who were permitted to come to England were the Dowager Empress, her daughter Xenia and some of Xenia's sons (but only because, as the British government said, the boys "did not possess Grand Ducal rank or title"). They were allowed to come to England (with a fairly low-key welcome) on what was described as a "family visit".

At the end of 1918 Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich, the tsar's cousin, slipped into England with a British diplomatic mission from Tehran.

He was not made very welcome, and nor was his sister Marie who soon joined him. Both left fairly quickly to live in Paris.

Q. OF THE OTHER EUROPEAN MONARCHIES ON THE THRONE IN 1917, WHICH CAME THE CLOSEST TO PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE TSAR'S IMMEDIATE FAMILY?

A. Although he could do nothing to help the tsar, King Christian X of Denmark (Nicholas's cousin) and his ambassador Harald Scavenius did the most to help members of the extended Romanov family. They constantly lobbied for the release of the Dowager Empress and her family, as well as better conditions for them. They also tried to negotiate the release of the four grand dukes held in the SS Peter & Paul Fortress in 1918.

Unfortunately, just as a ransom was being negotiated the Danish Government recalled Harald Scavenius under pressure from France. The four grand dukes were shot in January 1919.

Queen Marie of Romania (another of the tsar's cousins) tried to get her relatives out of Russia at the end of 1918. Although the Dowager Empress turned down her offer of help, Queen Marie did manage to help a few members of the family.

In the autumn of 1918 King Alfonso XIII of Spain tried to negotiate asylum for Empress Alexandra and her daughters, who it was widely believed at the time were still alive and being held by the Bolsheviks. He was all ready to receive them in

Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich and Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna leaving Crimea on the HMS Marlborough, 1919



Spain, and then it became apparent that they had died with the tsar.

Q. WHICH RUSSIAN EXILES HAVE YOU FOUND THE MOST FASCINATING?

A. The Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, and Grand Duchess Xenia and her family.

The dramatic life of the Empress Marie has fascinated me for years and resulted in me writing the first real biography of her in English [*Little Mother of Russia: A Biography of the Empress Marie Feodorovna, 1847-1928*]. She had to watch while everything she loved - her family, the church, her adopted country - was destroyed before her eyes.

She certainly lived one of the most dramatic lives of anyone to occupy the Russian throne.

Xenia's sons were brought up expecting a certain standard of life, and then they found they had to go out and earn their own living in a different world. Some had more success than others! I knew several of Xenia's grandsons, who helped a lot when John Van der Kiste and I were writing *Once a Grand Duchess*. I loved hearing the stories they were able to tell about their grandmother and other members of the family.

Q. YOU'VE DEALT WITH A LOT OF PRIMARY SOURCES DURING YOUR RESEARCH, WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED THAT'S TAKEN YOU BY SURPRISE?

A. The attitude of King George V and the British government towards all the grand dukes, not just

the tsar. They were not wanted in this country. When Grand Duke Dmitri arrived at the end of 1918, he was asked by the Foreign Office to leave. He refused to go unless ordered to by the King. Later, at a meeting at Buckingham Palace, King George told him, "You are here only by accident."

Q. COULD YOU TELL US ABOUT THE ROLE YOU PLAYED IN THE REBURIAL OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS, MARIA FEODOROVNA?

A. The Dowager Empress died in Denmark in 1928 and was buried with members of the Danish royal family in Roskilde Cathedral. In *Little Mother of Russia* I stated that her wish was to be buried beside her husband Alexander III in St Petersburg. I was later contacted by Prince Nicholas Romanov, at that time head of the Romanov Family Association, who asked me where this information came from. I was able to tell him that it was from the churchwarden at Roskilde Cathedral, whose father, also a churchwarden, had been told this by the Empress.

Prince Nicholas approached Queen Margrethe of Denmark, who then approached President Putin to arrange the reburial. In September 2006 the Empress Marie's remains were moved from Roskilde Cathedral and taken to the SS Peter & Paul Cathedral in St Petersburg. My husband and I were invited by the Danish Court to the service in Roskilde Cathedral, and by the Russian Government to the burial service.

It was an extremely moving moment for me as I felt I had fulfilled the Empress's last wish.

"SHE HAD TO WATCH WHILE EVERYTHING SHE LOVED WAS DESTROYED BEFORE HER EYES"



THE ROMANOV

Historical Treasures

15TH ANNIVERSARY FABERGE EGG

ICONIC JEWELS OF ROMANOV WEALTH IMPERIAL RUSSIA, 1911

The decadent bejewelled and enamelled eggs created by Peter Carl Fabergé are synonymous with the Romanov dynasty. They were originally produced for Tsar Alexander III as an Easter egg for his wife, Empress Maria Feodorovna, in 1885.

The Empress was so overjoyed with her present that Alexander appointed Fabergé the 'Supplier to the Court of His Imperial Majesty' and subsequently commissioned a new one for Maria every year until his sudden death in 1894. Their son, Tsar Nicholas II, continued this Easter tradition, ordering eggs for both his mother and his beloved Empress, Alexandra Feodorovna.

At least 50 Fabergé eggs were made for the Romanovs, but sadly only 43 of them managed to survive the Revolution. This egg is known as the 15th Anniversary Egg, given to Alexandra by Nicholas in 1911. It was created to celebrate Nicholas' fifteen years on the Russian throne following his coronation in 1896.

The egg is made from gold, green, white and opalescent enamel, and accentuated with diamonds and rock crystal. Separated into eighteen panels in three tiers, the egg is decorated with sixteen watercolour miniatures painted by Vasilii Zuev. These miniatures include individual

portraits of the Tsar, Alexandra, their son and heir Tsarevich Alexei and their four daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatianna, Maria and Anastasia, all framed with diamonds.

Aside from the portraits, there are also numerous watercolour scenes designed to reflect on the important moments of Nicholas' reign, including his coronation, the unveiling of the statue of Peter the Great in Riga, the opening of the Alexander III Bridge in Paris, and the reception for the members of the first State Duma at the Winter Palace.

Unfortunately, as beautiful as the Fabergé eggs are, they also represent the extravagance that was associated with the Romanovs and resented by their opponents, which precipitated their downfall. It is unknown how this egg ended up in the west, but it was purchased by American entrepreneur Malcolm Forbes in 1966 and later bought by Russian businessman Viktor Vekselberg.

Today, the 15th Anniversary Egg is held at the Fabergé Museum at Shuvalov Palace in St Petersburg.

All over the world

Following the Russian Revolution, the treasures of the Romanovs were moved to the Kremlin by Vladimir Lenin. The Imperial eggs were eventually sold during the rule of Stalin and dispersed throughout the world. Today the eggs can be found in Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Monaco, Germany, Switzerland and Qatar.

This egg can be found at the Fabergé museum along with eight other eggs created for the last two Russian Tsars

Surprise, surprise

The Imperial Fabergé Eggs were known for containing special surprises inside, such as jewellery, miniature portraits and mechanical objects, some of which went missing during the Revolution. However this egg is unique because no surprise was created for it, despite Nicholas's instructions for one.

Sentimental value

Decorated with family portraits, the 15th Anniversary Egg was certainly a nostalgic gift for the Empress. The egg also features a miniature for 1911, in reference to the anniversary for Nicholas's coronation, and one for 1894, the year he married Alexandra.



Teamwork makes the dream work

Fabergé was free to design the Imperial eggs and it was said that even the Tsars didn't know what they would look like. However, Fabergé did not work alone and had a team of craftsmen to help, with this egg created alongside head workmaster Henrik Wigström.



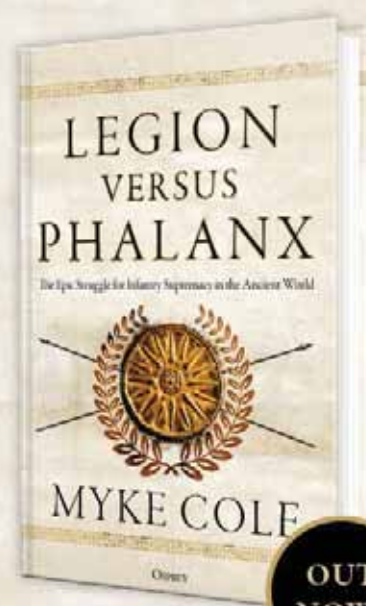
The 15th Anniversary Egg is housed at Shuvalov Palace

*Combining his novelist's flair for drama with an ancient historian's eye for detail,
Myke Cole presents a lively history of the Ancient World's defining clash of military formations...*

LEGION VERSUS PHALANX

From the time of Ancient Sumeria, the heavy infantry phalanx dominated the battlefield, presenting an impenetrable wall of wood and metal to the enemy. Until, that is, the Roman legion emerged to challenge them as masters of infantry battle.

Covering the period in which the legion and phalanx clashed (280–168 BC), Myke Cole shows how and why the Roman legion, with its versatility and iron discipline, came to eclipse the hitherto untouchable Hellenistic phalanx and dominate the ancient battlefield.



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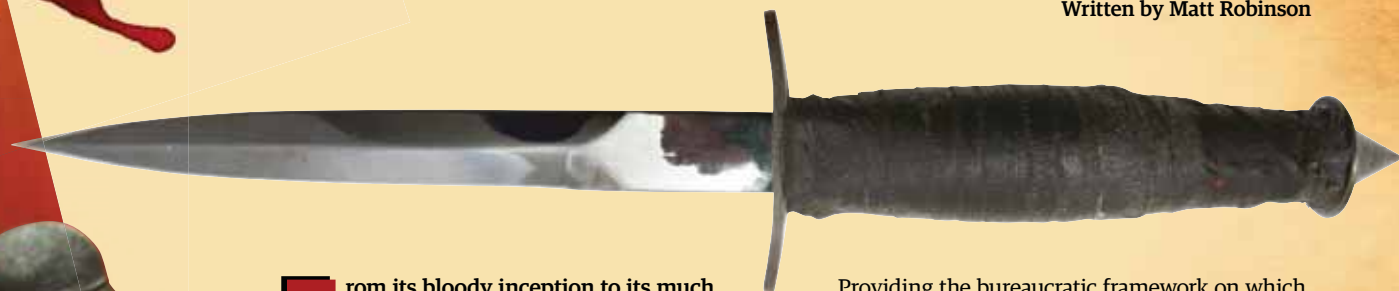
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TERROR OF THE GESTAPO

Inside Hitler's secret police, from their insidious rise with the Third Reich combating enemies within to the brutality of Nazi occupation in the east

Written by Matt Robinson



From its bloody inception to its much overdue demise, the Nazi state was profoundly concerned with its appearance. In few domains was this obsession so consequential as that of the much-feared secret police force - the Gestapo.

Unlike other uniformed branches of the regime, however, these ruthless plain-clothed enforcers shied away from the public pageantry favoured by the National Socialist system. No mass Gestapo formations would participate in the annual party rallies. Instead relying on a carefully stage-managed and systematically disseminated image formed in the shadows to establish a reputation of omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence. An intentionally vague arena leaving ample room for fears and assumptions.

This devoted cadre of ideological policemen would be used by the regime to extinguish dissent, further Nazi expansion, and pacify populations in occupied territories.

Providing the bureaucratic framework on which the Holocaust was built.

Such was the extent of the Gestapo's unbridled brutality that the spectre of this organisation still overshadows the European continent. Although the stories of the savagery of its methods remain true - emblematic of the interplay of bureaucracy and atrocity that marked the Nazi regime's existence - the idea of its pervasiveness, in particular, deserves closer inspection.

Founded 27 April 1933, shortly after the Nazi seizure of power, the Gestapo - an abbreviation of *Geheime Staatspolizei* (Secret State Police) coined as shorthand by a postal clerk - was initially a consolidation of the intelligence and political police in Prussia, the largest of Germany's states. Overseen by Hermann Göring, interior minister of Prussia and future *Luftwaffe* chief, this new organisation would grow to become a mechanism for exercising control over all of German society and ensuring complete obedience to the National



Socialist ideal. The ultimate administration of this political police force would involve much internal wrangling, as Heinrich Himmler - then in charge of the police force in Bavaria, Germany's second largest state - sought to wrestle control from Göring. By April 1934, Himmler was awarded command of the political police as head of the German police in all states outside of Prussia; two days later his deputy, Reinhard Heydrich, was appointed chief of the Gestapo. Heydrich would bring with him the ambitious workaholic Heinrich Müller - later to become chief of the Gestapo from 1939 - a dedicated police officer from Bavaria with a proven record of confronting left-wing groups.

Although the organisation had been involved in facilitating the Nazi takeover - with the first Gestapo chief, Rudolf Diels, tasked with interrogating the young Dutchman, Marinus van der Lubbe, held responsible for the 1933 Reichstag fire - the first major test of its true dedication to the cause would come in June 1934. In seizing control of Germany, the Nazis had turned against old enemies, exacting revenge on the so-called 'November Criminals' who were said to have betrayed the country during the First World War.

"By April 1934, Himmler was awarded command of the political police"

With equal viciousness they would turn against those within the party who stood as a threat to the continuity of the regime. The Gestapo's participation in the decapitation of the Sturmabteilung (SA) leadership in 1934 - commonly known as Night of the Long Knives - served not only to prove the organisation an essential tool deathly loyal to the Führer in purging enemies within the Nazi rank and file, but also an important administrative purpose. The Gestapo, and Hitler's bodyguard unit - the Schutzstaffel (SS) - were technically subordinate to the Sturmabteilung at this time. Participating in the bloodletting of the Brownshirts - with the Gestapo providing information and the SS carrying out executions - meant that both organisations could free themselves from the obstacle of being administered by the SA leadership.

While the SS eventually sought to position itself as the soul of the National Socialist movement, it was the Gestapo that would come to serve as its heart. The SS was tasked with maintaining the purity of the blood, while the Gestapo was more concerned with keeping the blood pumping in the name of the the German people.

Heinrich Himmler, Adolf Hitler and Viktor Lutze in Leni Riefenstahl's propaganda film about the Nuremberg Rally



Gestapo conference following an assassination attempt against Adolf Hitler in 1939 (From left: Franz Huber, Arthur Nebe, Heinrich Himmler, Reinhard Heydrich and Heinrich Müller)



THE MACHINERY OF 'JUSTICE'

Step-by-step from investigation to arrest to the suspect's ultimate fate

First Stage: Lead



DENUNCIATION

The vast amount of the Gestapo's information came from informers and public cooperation.

An estimated 80 per cent of all Gestapo investigations were started following denunciations from member of the public.



POLICE DETECTIVE WORK

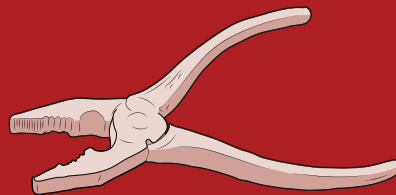
Unlike the criminal police, the Gestapo existed to counter political crimes – although this would also sometimes require the same police techniques. Around 10 per cent of investigations were started using information the Gestapo unearthed.



DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

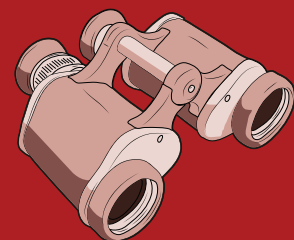
Reports to the Gestapo would often be provided by different government branches, especially the Sicherheitsdienst. An estimated 10 per cent of Gestapo investigations were started following reports from other agencies.

Second Stage: Investigation



INTERROGATION

The questioning of a prisoner was essential to every case, as it served not only to unearth information relevant to the offence but also as an opportunity to acquire information about other offenders. Torture existed as a means of 'loosening up' uncooperative suspects. It is widely considered that torture by the Gestapo often yielded imperfect results but was easier than relying on detective work.



MONITORING

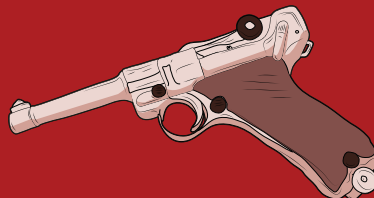
Where necessary Gestapo officers may open a case file on an individual suspected of an offence, or denounced, but rather than bringing the suspect in for questioning decide to monitor and follow the individual. Monitoring for further information allowed the Gestapo to construct a better understanding of a opposition network before trying to infiltrate it or establishing a special task unit.



PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

As a means of indeterminate detention, the protective custody order was a method of expediting the Gestapo's approach to transforming German society. Imprisonment was usually imposed in a concentration camp, such as Dachau or Sachsenhausen. While the acquisition of prisoners fell under the control of the Gestapo, their detention following arrest and a protective custody order meant they would be transferred into the hands of the SS.

Final Stage: Judgement



EXECUTION

Although death in Gestapo custody was not uncommon as a result of torture or interrogation, the execution of prisoners would often take place within the realm of the concentration camp at the hands of the SS or in an execution house following a trial. Towards the end of the Second World War, when the Gestapo was tasked with countering defeatism in the population, officers would bypass the first stages and pronounce judgement before personally executing individuals.



THE PEOPLE'S COURT

Where it was seen necessary to make a spectacle of the accused, as in the case of the July 1944 assassination attempt plotters, the Gestapo could send individuals to the People's Court for public pronouncement. Members of the White Rose resistance group were also found guilty in the People's Court, after Gestapo arrest. Two thirds of the individuals found not guilty would be subsequently arrested by the Gestapo and sent to concentration camps regardless.



RELEASE

When the offence committed was not considered sufficient to warrant further action the individual could be released. First-time offenders, specifically those who joked about the regime, were often released, so long as there were no obvious ties to dissident organisations. Releasing a suspect back into the general population could also send a message to a dissident group that the individual had been turned and was now working for the state – making them ineffective.

Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS and Gestapo

Speaking to Gestapo staff in October 1934, Himmler described the action against the Sturmabteilung leadership as "the worst day that could happen to a soldier in his life". And that "having to shoot one's own comrades... is the most bitter experience that can happen to a person". Outlining his idyllic vision of the agency, he added, "The nation must believe that if someone is pulled in he has been justly pulled in; they must believe that in all other matters, if they don't harm the state, the members of the Secret State Police will behave in a friendly way, that they have warm hearts and an absolute sense of justice."

By 1936, the Gestapo would emerge as an independent organisation - subordinate to Heinrich Himmler as head of the SS, who was directly answerable only to Adolf Hitler. With the passage of the so-called Gestapo Law, Hitler had unified all police forces in Germany and named Himmler as the chief of the German Police.

THE POWER OF THE GESTAPO

This law ensured the complete autonomy of the Gestapo to act without judicial review or be accountable to any civil authority, stating that "neither the instructions nor the affairs of the Gestapo will be open to review by the administrative courts" while the organisation was tasked with searching "for any intention which would endanger the state".

From 1936, the right to act with impunity became a Gestapo prerogative. Individuals threatening the unity of the National Socialist state would fall under its remit merely by their thoughts or intentions - rather than their actions. Before even committing a crime an individual could be dealt with - based on the most minor evidence. Although this served largely as a way of fast-tracking known enemies into detention rather than dealing with new ones guilty of the variety of new offences introduced by the state.

The true power of the Gestapo was most apparent in its authority to arrest and detain

Himmler's influence was felt across Europe as he oversaw the secret police and SS forces both domestically and on foreign soil

suspects indefinitely without trial. The imposition of so-called 'Protective Custody' (Schutzhaft) existed as the most significant instrument in the arsenal of the Nazi secret police, ensuring that the organisation was able to quickly dispatch anyone considered an enemy of the regime with little concern for anything other than its own efficiency. Unlike the Stalinist Soviet system of the time that preferred public show trials - with foregone conclusions - the Nazi stranglehold on society would be frequently performed in the shadows, providing cover for the numerical deficiencies of the organisation that largely relied on denunciations from the populace

"Each Gestapo agent operated like a spider at the center of a large web of spies"

or fellow Nazi party officials.

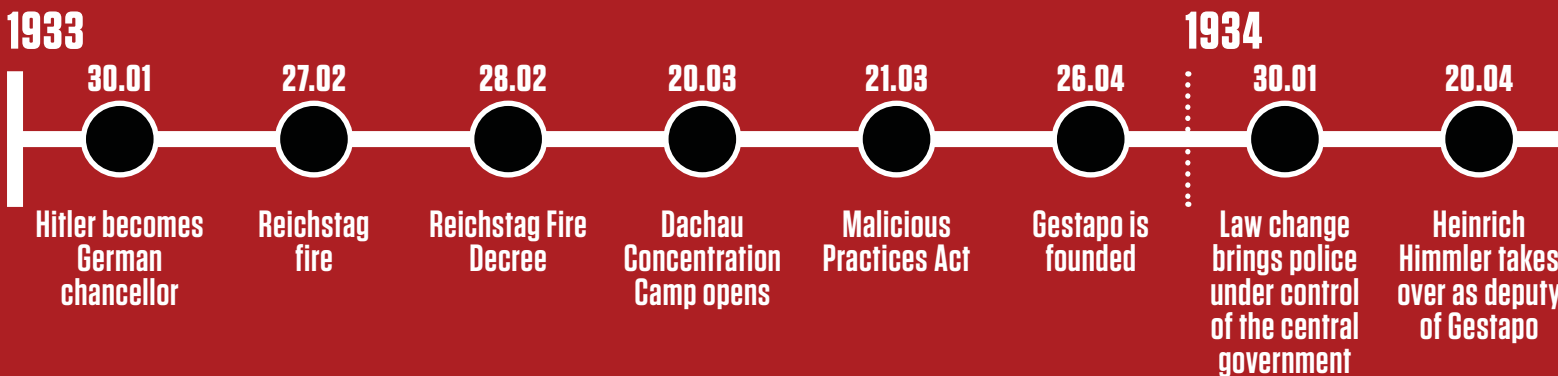
At its peak the Gestapo employed only about 40,000 individuals, including office personnel. But each Gestapo agent operated like a spider at the centre of a large web of spies and informants - allowing fear and horror to weave its way through the public mind. Following the purge of the Brownshirts in 1934,

Nazi officials certainly knew that there was a responsibility to denounce enemies within their own ranks to the Gestapo. They were aware of the consequences if they did not, but also aware of the reward of being seen as true servants of the machinations of the Third Reich when they did, which was also a powerful motivator.



TIMELINE OF THE GESTAPO

The rise and fall of the totalitarian terror state





Hermann Göring, founder of the Gestapo, yields control to SS Chief Heinrich Himmler in 1934

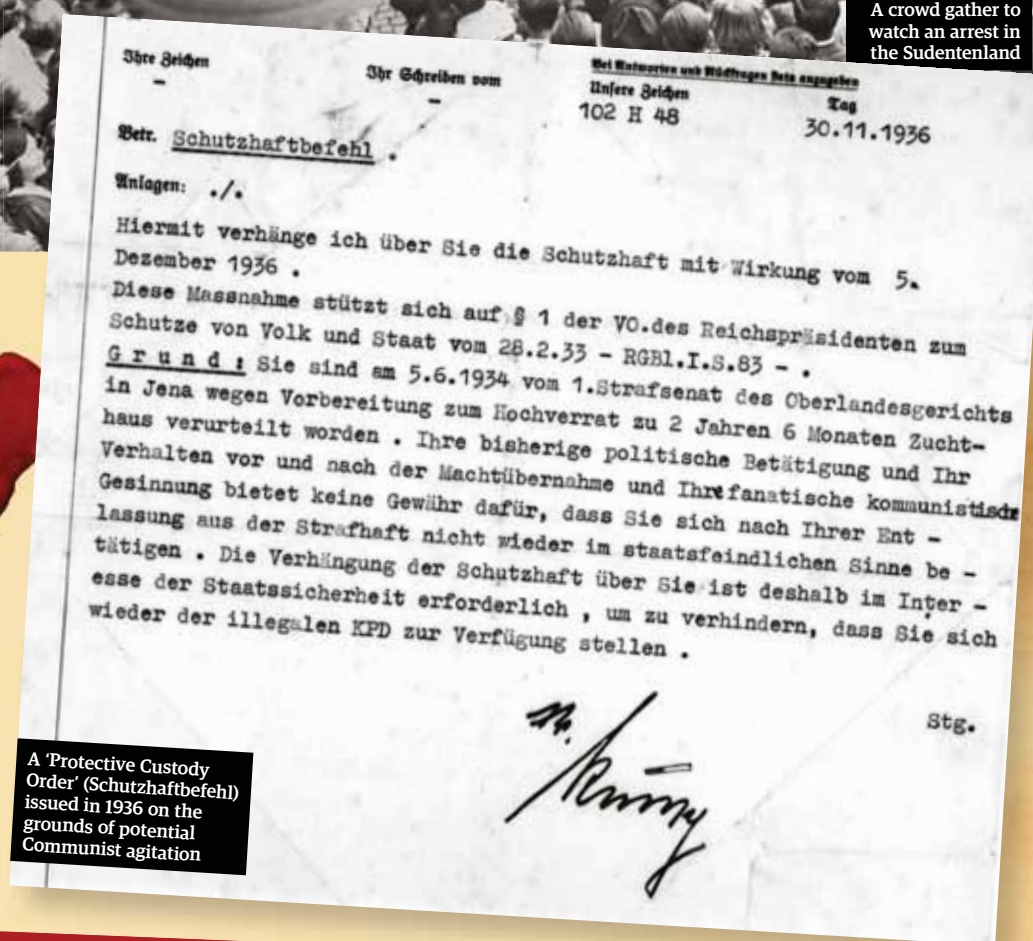


A crowd gather to watch an arrest in the Sudetenland

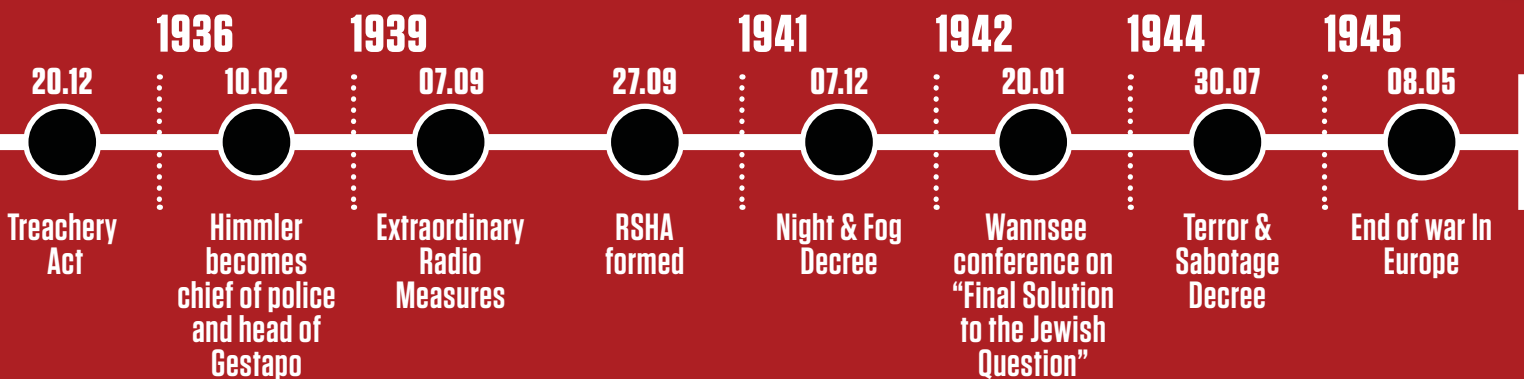
THE GESTAPO IN GERMANY

Nowhere in Germany were the enemies of National Socialism safe from the Gestapo. Communists, Social Democrats, and other political enemies of the regime were monitored, arrested and subject to indefinite detention - often leading to their death.

Catholic priests critical of the regime would be investigated, murdered or deported to concentration camps. Homosexuals tortured, imprisoned, and killed. Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma/Sinti, so-called "Asocials" and the workshy found themselves targets of the Gestapo. Sharing political jokes could lead to imprisonment. Questioning the Party's wisdom or failing to return the 'Heil Hitler' greeting would prompt further investigation. The Gestapo would seek to combat the 'Anglophiliac tendencies' of the swing dance youth, where jazz and swing music were seen as an expression of opposition to the regime.



A 'Protective Custody Order' (Schutzhaftbefehl) issued in 1936 on the grounds of potential Communist agitation



Geheime Staatspolizei

In 1940 the organisation even began to target clairvoyants and astrologers to try to paint the flight of Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess as a result of his occult beliefs. Anyone guilty of spreading rumours about the state or making derogatory remarks about the Nazi leadership could be targeted by the Gestapo, following a law introduced in 1934 criminalising 'malicious gossip'. Listening to foreign radio after the start of the Second World War in 1939 was said to endanger the war effort by undermining the will of the German people to fight.

The Extraordinary Radio Measures of 1939 made listening to enemy broadcasts an offence punishable by hard labour, sharing information with others from the broadcasts was a capital offence. Within the first year of the law's introduction some 4,000 people were arrested and prosecuted for radio crime.

Although this was more severely punished than malicious gossip, defeatism would come to be considered an even greater offence. In reality the attempted pacification of the German population by the Gestapo hardly meant true adherence to Nazi doctrine, beyond what was displayed in public. Although, the presence of such a haunting

image of a political police within German society did succeed in creating a Panopticon effect whereby this seemingly monolithic agency turned the populace into a self-policing body.

Driven by the assumption that the Gestapo was all-seeing and all-knowing, citizens would seek to denounce each other before being denounced themselves. Constantly vigilant and uniformly fearful. Around 80 per cent of Gestapo cases would begin with denunciations.

Torture of prisoners has since been considered widespread during Gestapo interrogations, although what constituted acceptable methods was clearly outlined in prisoners records, which often featured blank spaces or short phrases seemingly indicating a lack of details. In reality this is a likely indication of the use of 'extraordinary measures'.

While members of the so-called Volksgemeinschaft might be treated more fairly, it seems there was tacit understanding that the courtesy of

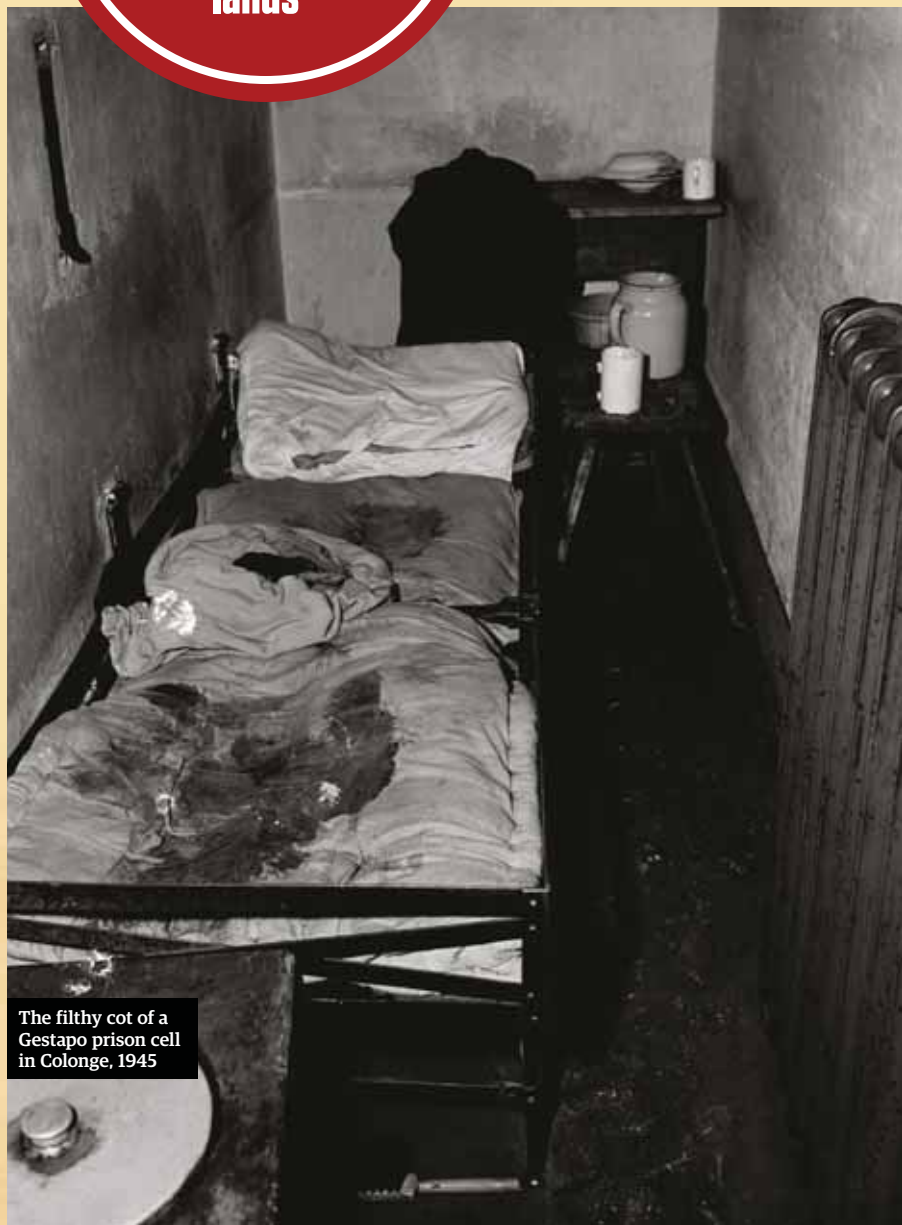
kindness need not apply to certain officially undesirable groups. Detainees at the Gestapo central prison on Prinz-Albrecht Strasse in Berlin would be photographed as part of their admission - and often displayed the signs of maltreatment on their faces. As with other official actions - such as the planning and implementation of the Holocaust - the activities of the Gestapo would often be internally described using euphemisms. As such torture was referred to as 'enhanced interrogation' (verschärfte Vernehmung), to shield the perpetrators from the reality of their crimes and disguise the offences from any later scrutiny. A Gestapo memo dated 12 June 1942 explaining new regulations regarding torture

techniques by secret police chief Heinrich

Müller outlined what was considered acceptable without further approval from senior officers. Reduction of rations, sleep deprivation, and blows with a stick (although any more than 20 would require a doctor to be present). In practice, the oversight of a superior officer was very rarely required.

"The Gestapo became a sharpened tool exported to other lands"

Gestapo in the House by German-Jewish artist Lea Grundig captures the anxiety of a raid



The filthy cot of a Gestapo prison cell in Cologne, 1945

THE GESTAPO IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Despite the intermittent official pandering to civility, the Nazis did little to publicly conceal the existence of their repressive apparatus. While the world continued to deal with Hitler's government as if it were a legitimate regime, there would later be disbelief when the same methods were introduced in an attempt to pacify populations in the wake of the Nazi onslaught. From an instrument of terror forged within Germany - the Gestapo became a sharpened tool exported to other lands as they were absorbed by the Nazis' expansionist advances.

While the organisation may have been expected to maintain a level of respectability within Germany, the widening of its scope to occupied territories saw it operating more in line with the famous maxim of Roman Emperor Caligula, "I do not care if they love me, so long as they fear me." Gestapo forces would enter Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland at the same time as the fighting troops. Establishing authority in the newly conquered territories would be paramount.

Like in Germany, the Gestapo drew on informants in the local population - collecting confessions, gossip and denunciations - and were aided by local police forces. When France's turn came in 1940, however, the German military would insist that Himmler's terror troops remain in the rear - shocked as they were at the police commandos' behaviour in Poland.

While Gestapo officers were largely desk-bound in their early years, leaving to perform police duties and deal with suspects, they would be essential to the Nazi extermination projects carried out in Eastern Europe. The many atrocities carried out by the Nazi regime - the whole scale murder of Polish intelligentsia, the attempted eradication of European Jews - would not have been possible without the connivance and support of the Gestapo. With many officers involved in the Special Extermination Squads

(Einsatzgruppen) and roundup of racial enemies for execution, others formed the bureaucratic backbone of the operation. Systematic reprisals against the civilian populations of occupied countries would be carried out by Gestapo death squads and hostage taking was not uncommon.

Within weeks of the invasion of Poland in September 1939, Himmler and Heydrich sought to further centralise their control over police actions at home and in the occupied countries. The Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) and Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police, the Gestapo and the regular police, the Kripo) would be merged



INSIDE DEPARTMENT IV

From 1941 the Gestapo (Department IV of the RSHA) was concerned with the following responsibilities

IV A – POLITICAL OPPONENTS

IV A 1: Communism

IV A 2: Sabotage

IV A 3: Liberalism and Emigrants

IV A 4: Assassinations

IV B – SECTS AND CHURCHES

IV B 1: Catholicism

IV B 2: Protestantism

IV B 3: Freemasonry

IV B 4: Evacuations and Jews

IV C – ADMIN AND PARTY AFFAIRS

IV C 1: Card Indexes and Visas

IV C 2: Protective Custody

IV C 3: Press and Literature

IV C 4: Party Issues

IV D – SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

IV D 1: Czechoslovakia

IV D 2: Poland

IV D 3: Enemy Alien Informants

IV D 4: Occupied Territories

IV E – SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

IV E 1: Economic Espionage

IV E 2: Counterintelligence West

IV E 3: Counterintelligence North

IV E 4: Counterintelligence East

IV E 5: Counterintelligence South

Reinhard Heydrich was chief of the Reich Main Security Office until his assassination in 1942





THEY ALL TALK IN THE END

Six horrific methods by which the Gestapo obtained 'evidence'



FORCED STANDING

Prisoners brought in for questioning could be kept standing for hours on end in the corridors of Gestapo offices or locations chosen for interrogation - denied food and the use of the bathrooms. Useful as a clean method of torture that would not leave physical scars and also to 'soften up' prisoners before questioning.

Use: Officially sanctioned



THE BAINOIRE

This form of waterboarding a manacled prisoner by repeatedly plunging the individual into a bath of cold water until almost drowned was said to have been pioneered by a Belgian member of the French Gestapo named Masuy. While on trial in 1947 Masuy would maintain that his method was more humane than pulling fingernails.

Use: Not officially sanctioned but applied in special cases



THE STRAPPADO

A wooden post the prisoner could be lifted onto with his/her hands tied behind their back, the wrists balanced on a high nail. The whole body would then lean forwards with weight resting on the chest, forcing the dislocation of the shoulders, restricting breathing and causing immense pain. When no post was available officers could use trees or an implement attached to a wall.

Use: Sanctioned only with authorisation in special cases



SLEEP DEPRIVATION

Similar to forced standing, sleep deprivation could be used to make a prisoner more responsive to the demands and questions of an officer without leaving physical evidence of its application. The prisoner could be placed inside a brightly lit cell and constantly monitored by a guard so as not to be allowed to sleep - or subject to prolonged interrogation with different officers over a duration of days.

Use: Officially sanctioned



EXTRACTION OF TEETH AND FINGERNAILS

Gestapo officers could slowly remove fingernails, toenails and teeth with the promise of reducing further suffering if the prisoner confessed. A number of individuals interrogated after the July 1944 assassination attempt against Hitler are also known to have had metal spikes driven under their fingernails.

Use: Not officially sanctioned but applied in special cases



BLUDGEONING THE PRISONER

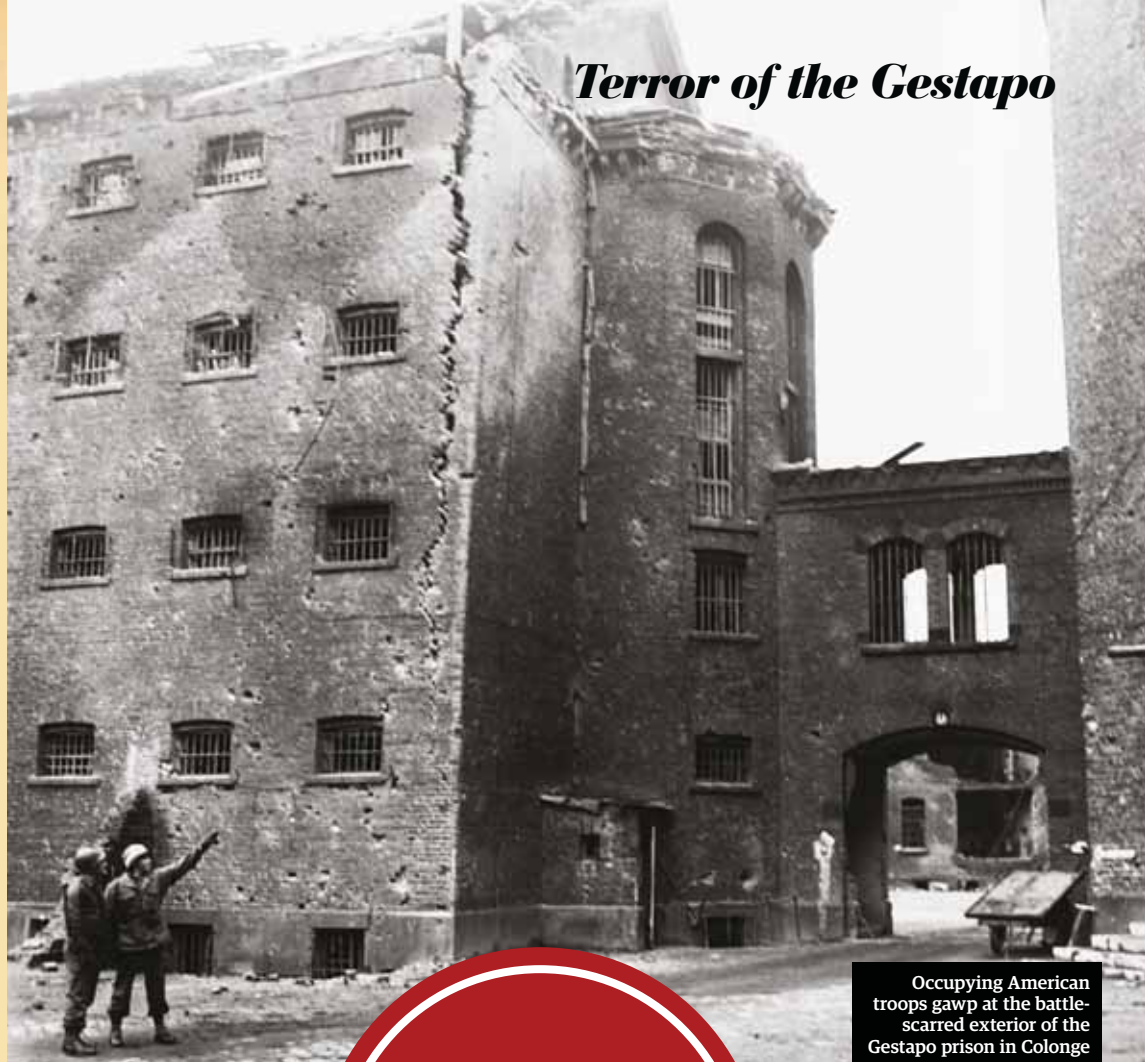
Physical acts against a prisoner could be used to elicit a confession or provide further information. A Gestapo memo dated June 1942 officially outlined that more than 20 blows with a stick would require the presence of a doctor. Despite this, violence against prisoners was not uncommon when the offender came from an officially undesirable group or when operations were carried out in occupied countries.

Use: Officially sanctioned but with limited application





Soviet soldiers inspect a Gestapo office



Occupying American troops gawp at the battle-scarred exterior of the Gestapo prison in Cologne

“Approximately 7,000 individuals would be arrested in western Europe”

into the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (the Reich Main Security Office/RSHA), with its offices in a building on Prinz-Albrecht-Straße in central Berlin. The Gestapo would be from then included as Department IV - although because of the frequent changes in structure of the Nazi secret police and intelligence forces many of the tasks the organisation was assigned would intersect with other departments. Despite this the Gestapo remained the pivot on which the other pieces moved. It was thus not uncommon for Gestapo officers to also hold rank within the SS or SD while carrying out their duties - sometimes adopting uniforms whilst engaged in the east so as to not be confused for partisans.

Working under Gestapo chief, Heinrich Müller, in 1939 was a German-Austrian SS officer named Adolf Eichmann - an efficient and energetic organiser tasked with running the Central Office for Jewish Emigration. Following the establishment of the RSHA, Eichmann would be assigned to Department IV B4 - the Gestapo Office of Jewish Affairs -coordinating with police agencies and regional government officials to organise the deportation and extermination of millions of European Jews. Both Eichmann and Müller would also attend the infamous Wannsee Conference in January 1942 to formulate the “Final Solution to the Jewish Question”, alongside RSHA chief Heydrich. When in September 1941, the chemical pesticide Zyklon B was introduced for the purpose of industrial killing at Auschwitz, it would be a Gestapo commission that would identify 600 Soviet prisoners as “fanatical

communists” - destined to become the first victims of the horrific method.

The progress of the Second World War only served to accelerate the brutality by which the Gestapo dealt with dissent - responding to the mounting chaos with increased security measures, public executions, and mass arrests. In 1941 Hitler issued the Night & Fog Decree (Nacht und Nebel) authorising anyone “endangering German security” to be disappeared without a trace.

Approximately 7,000 individuals would be arrested in western Europe and face special kangaroo courts, many executed and many more sent to concentration camps without their families or loved ones aware of their fate. A further illustration of the ruthlessness of the Gestapo’s resolve came in 1944, when Heinrich Müller issued an injunction known as the “cartridge directive”. This stipulated that Soviet POWs who had assisted in the identification of political commissars for the purpose of their execution should also be executed on the grounds that they were Geheimnisträger (bearers of secrets).

AN END WITH HORROR

Soon the restraint that the Gestapo offered in its early years when dealing with ‘racial comrades’ at home would melt away in the chaos of the end

of the war. In September 1944, Gestapo officers were authorised to carry out summary executions of looters - previously only allowed for foreign cases but now applicable to German citizens. Defeatism and questioning the methods of the regime would also be more swiftly dealt with. In March 1945 when a local fireman near Bochum spoke out against the Gestapo execution of three captured British airmen, he was himself executed. A fate that would befall thousands more German citizens at the hands of the Gestapo as the regime convulsed in its dying throes.

The existence of this secret political police organisation had always served to expose the major contradiction inherent in the National Socialist totalitarian system. Despite its projections of power, the success of the Nazi regime needed to be enforced, not only rooting out perceived enemies but simultaneously demanding total loyalty from the populace. Responding to even minor infractions as if they were a metastasizing cancer threatening to overwhelm the whole.

Concerned that without the suppression of dissent that the mask might fall - and the idea of the popularity and righteousness of the Nazi regime with it. In the bodies left behind and the minds irreparably scarred, the price paid as Hitler’s terror corps sought to pacify first German society and the European continent was incredibly high.

NEIN! PADDY ASHDOWN ON GERMAN RESISTANCE

Paddy Ashdown is the former leader of the Liberal Democrats, but he began his career as an officer in the Royal Marines and Special Boat Service

Speaking about his new book at the Malvern Festival of Military History, Lord Ashdown reveals the extraordinary story of high-level German resistance against the Third Reich

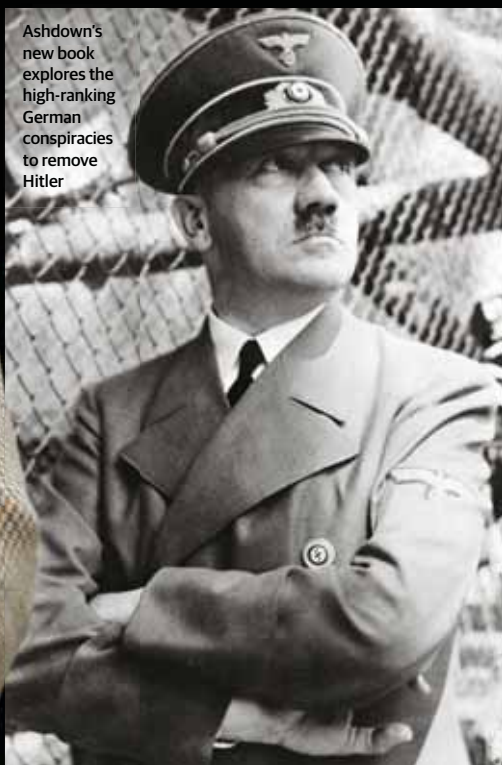
Interview by Tom Garner

Occupied Europe became famous for its various resistance networks to Nazi tyranny, but the fight against Adolf Hitler's regime inside Germany has received less attention. Paddy Ashdown's new book *Nein!* tells the story of those within Hitler's high command who became committed to destroying the German leader both before and during World War II.

This powerful internal resistance to Nazism included many plots to kill Hitler, as well as the systematic passage of military secrets to the Allies through determined spy rings. Those authorising these actions included generals and the head of the Abwehr (German military intelligence), Vice-Admiral Wilhelm Canaris.

Speaking at the Malvern Festival of Military History, Ashdown revealed the plotters' motives, Allied complacency and how the dangerous world of the 1930s-1940s echoes our own unstable times.

Ashdown's new book explores the high-ranking German conspiracies to remove Hitler



WHAT ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE DOES THE BOOK COVER?

This is not about the 'small people' in the German resistance like the White Rose student movement or Georg Elser, although they were remarkable too. This is about people at the very top of Hitler's regime, including his generals and the head of his spy service.

From 1934-35 onwards, they quite deliberately set out to frustrate his plans, attempted to assassinate him on several occasions, passed his plans on to the Allies to tell them what he was going to do and sue for an early peace if that was possible.

It's an extraordinary story, but it has almost been totally forgotten, and there is a reason for that. After WWII, it was inconvenient for us to believe that there were good Germans. They were not flawless but they did understand the evil he posed and understood it early on. I think it's time to bring it back to light, not as an alternative history but a complementary part of World War II.

WHAT WERE THE MOTIVES OF THOSE WHO RESISTED THE THIRD REICH?

They were often very strongly motivated by religious principles. Most of them were Lutherans and many were also Catholics, including Wilhelm Canaris and Claus von Stauffenberg. It's a bit romantic, but I don't think it's inaccurate to say

that their Germany consisted of Beethoven, Schiller and Goethe. It wasn't the Germany of Hitler and it was so offensive to all of the basic things that they believed existed in a broadly liberal society.

They felt that they could do nothing other than oppose Hitler by treachery.

"IT'S AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY BUT IT HAS ALMOST BEEN TOTALLY FORGOTTEN, AND THERE IS A REASON FOR THAT. AFTER WWII, IT WAS INCONVENIENT FOR US TO BELIEVE THAT THERE WERE GOOD GERMANS"

ONE OF THE KEY MOMENTS IN THE BOOK WAS AN ATTEMPTED COUP TO REMOVE HITLER IN SEPTEMBER 1938. HOW DID THAT PLOT UNFOLD?

In August 1938 Ewald von Kleist-Schmenzin, the personal representative of the German General Staff, flew to London about six weeks before the invasion of the Sudetenland. He saw [Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs] Robert Vansittart and Winston Churchill and told them the

date of the invasion was 28 September. He also told them that a coup was being assembled and that if the British stood up to Hitler, the Germans would remove him. Churchill rang Lord Halifax and drafted a letter for Kleist-Schmenzin to take back [to Germany] saying that the British would oppose Hitler if the invasion happened.

In September, the diplomat Erich Kordt went through the back door of 10 Downing Street and reconfirmed the invasion date and planned coup to Halifax. Halifax gave him a rather equivocal answer, but on 28 September the coup was in place with some 60 armed 'desperadoes', including

German Resistance

army officers. They were armed by Canaris and were ready in the Reich Chancellery. With a reserve of about 150 men, the plan was to capture Hitler and have him declared mad by Dietrich Bonhoeffer's father, who was a psychologist. There was also a little coup within the coup that would have killed him on the way.

During that day, ammunition rounds were being pushed into magazines by the plotters with literally 30 minutes to go. However, in the last half-hour Chamberlain proposed the final meeting for the Munich Agreement. Suddenly the Sudetenland was given away without a shot being fired, and the coup collapsed.

This coup was backed by all the German generals in the army, all the German commanders of the forces in Berlin as well as the capital's chief of police and the Foreign Office. This was huge high-level support.

TO WHAT EXTENT WAS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DISMISSAL OF REPEATED GERMAN WARNINGS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND ITS SUBSEQUENT COURSE?

Before the war, Chamberlain saw himself as a great peacemaker, which was not a sinful or evil thing to do. He didn't trust these people in Germany and believed Hitler was open to rational argument, but he never was: Hitler was determined on war whatever happened. With Chamberlain, you can either call it vanity or a desperate attempt not to repeat the carnage of WWI, and there's no doubt that he knew about the September 1938 plot. I think that he flew to Munich in part to frustrate the plot and believed there was a better chance of avoiding war by having the peace conference. This was a catastrophic misjudgment of Hitler's personality.

As for British Intelligence, the Venlo Incident devastated them in November 1939. This



One of the men involved in the 20 July bomb plot goes before the judges

catastrophe was an extraordinary counter-intelligence coup by Reinhard Heydrich when he captured two British Intelligence officers and it wracked MI6 across Europe. It was deeply embarrassing to MI6 and Chamberlain when it was discovered that he had been seeking an early peace around that time. After that incident, every piece of information the British received from

the Germans was taken to be another example of misinformation. You'll find that with intelligences services today, where people don't believe the information they're receiving because they think it is too good to be true.

ADMIRAL WILHELM CANARIS EMERGES AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESISTANCE FIGURES IN THE BOOK. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON HIM?

He's the most multilayered character. He had an extraordinarily adventurous youth and became one of the prime movers of the extreme right-wing movement in Germany, but he was a man who was constantly changing.

It's classic for a spy chief to be a chameleon who is always changing his position, but it wasn't from opportunism. Towards the end of his life it was from a position of moral commitment.

As head of the Abwehr he was an extraordinarily powerful figure. However, he became a sort of hermit, waiting for his close friend Heydrich to take him away to the gallows. This was a result of strain, duplicity and serving a master like Hitler while also undermining him.

He's a very strange personality, but he is fascinating and mercurial.

He was greatly loved by those who served under him and admired for his moral courage. Nevertheless, he was undoubtedly capable of doing things that were not always good in the short term in order to pursue a moral course in the long run.



One of Wilhelm Canaris's most significant acts to undermine Hitler was to personally persuade Francisco Franco to not join the Axis powers or allow German troops passage through Spain

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE HIGH-LEVEL GERMANS WHO PLOTTED HITLER'S DOWNFALL?

These were not flawless people. They were, in part, involved in getting Hitler to power and the army officers were partially complicit in turning a blind eye to some of the slaughters.

Nevertheless, they had the moral courage to see the resistance through to the very end, at the cost of their lives. It seems to me to be a shocking tragedy, if not a scandal, that their memory has completely vanished.

I also have to say that younger officers like Henning von Tresckow showed outstanding moral courage, but they were almost all slaughtered or committed suicide after the 20 July plot in 1944. If they hadn't died I really think they would have been part of a golden generation when Germany was reconstructed after the war.

YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY SAID THAT "THE PARALLELS BETWEEN THE 1930S AND TODAY ARE FRIGHTENING". TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU THINK THAT IS TRUE?

We do have stable ages, and we have clear moral compasses by which to carry out our public and

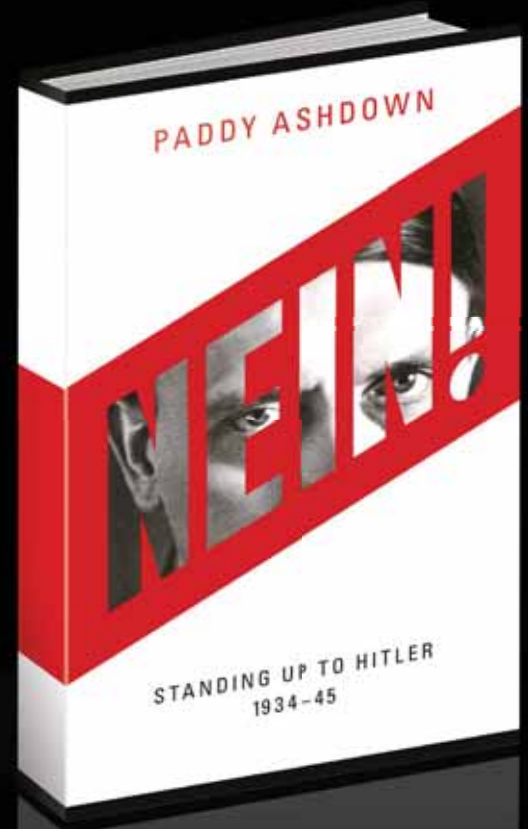
private actions. There are also moments in history when these are swept aside. We call this an 'Age of Populism' and I think it is.

I am struck by the similarities between the 1930s and the age we live in. Having said that I do enter a strong caveat.

First of all, I'm not comparing anybody with Hitler. He was utterly unique in his evil and combined an almost genius for the management of power. There is no such person around today intent on war, although one might argue that the conditions are ripe for one to emerge. The second thing is that the Weimar Republic was a very rickety form of democracy. Our democracies are not like that and they could not be so easily overturned today. I am sure that this could not happen in the same way that it happened in the 1930s.

I'm also quite sure that in the end the enlightened always win through, and the age of populism will be replaced by one that we can have easier confidence in. In drawing these parallels I'm not saying that we are bound to the same destination. We need to remember that even in the worst of times there are people who have great moral courage and are prepared to risk everything.

"IN THE END THE ENLIGHTENED ALWAYS WIN THROUGH AND THE AGE OF POPULISM WILL BE REPLACED BY ONE THAT WE CAN HAVE EASIER CONFIDENCE IN"



Nein! Standing Up To Hitler 1935-44 is published by HarperCollins and is on sale now. For more information visit: www.harpercollins.co.uk

HITLER'S ENEMY WITHIN

ADMIRAL WILHELM CANARIS

As head of the Abwehr, Admiral Wilhelm Canaris was one of the most important members of the German resistance against Adolf Hitler.



CHIEF OF STAFF 2ND ARMY HENNING VON TRESCKOW

A decorated WWI veteran, von Tresckow was variously described by the Gestapo as the "evil spirit" or "prime mover" behind the 20 July plot in 1944.



CARL GOERDELER

High-level German resistance also had a significant civilian component, including the politician Carl Goerdeler, who would have served as chancellor of Germany had the 20 July plot succeeded.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLAUD VON STAUFFENBERG

The aristocratic officer had been wounded in North Africa and turned against Hitler. He was executed for his role in the 20 July plot and Operation Valkyrie.



Lord Ashdown speaking about Nein! with History Of War's features editor Tom Garner during a live Q&A session at the Malvern Festival of Military History

DEFI

EIGHT AMAZING MEN AND WOMEN

As the terror of Nazi rule gripped Europe, some risked life and limb to rise up against the oppression - here are the stories of just eight of those defiant people



ANCE

WHO STOOD UP TO HITLER

Written by Katharine Marsh



On 27 February 1943, just over 100 people - mainly women - gathered on a street in Berlin. In the early hours of the morning, the Gestapo had pulled Jewish men out of their beds while they were sleeping next to their 'Aryan' wives. Around 2,000 of them were rounded up and held at a Jewish community centre on Rosenstraße, and the women were angry. They began to gather outside and they were there day after day, chanting, "Give us our husbands back." In March, the crowd had grown to thousands.

One day, the guards had had enough. They pointed machine guns at the crowd and told the women to disperse, but it only bolstered their resistance. They began shouting, "Murderers!

Murderers!" Finally, Joseph Goebbels conceded and began releasing prisoners. Out of the 2,000 captured, only 25 were sent to Auschwitz.

The women seemed to have won, but a day later the remaining 1,975 were rounded up and sent to labour camps.

While the ending was nowhere near as happy as it could have been, it showed the citizens of the Third Reich something - rising up could make a difference. People could combat the terror that Hitler's henchmen bestowed on the towns and cities, and they did. Members of the clergy preached against Hitler from the pulpit, while pockets of resistance opened up all over German territory. Hundreds if not thousands risked their lives to fight against the Führer's reign of terror - here are just eight of their stories.

SOPHIE SCHOLL



Life: 1921-43
Fate: Guillotined

One of the most famous rebels was only 21 when she was killed

After joining the Hitler Youth as a teenager, Hans Scholl co-founded the anti-Nazi White Rose movement in Munich in 1942 and his sister, Sophie, soon joined, disseminating leaflets advocating passive resistance. One read "We will not be silent, we are your guilty conscience!" while another condemned the defeat at Stalingrad that had cost 2.2 million German lives.

18 February 1943 would be the day Sophie's crusade ended. Caught with a suitcase full of pamphlets, she was arrested and spent 17 hours being interrogated. Four days later her trial was held, but it was a sham. Not given a chance to speak, Sophie interrupted the judge. "What we said and wrote are what many people are thinking. They just don't dare say it out loud!" she yelled. It wouldn't be enough - she was convicted of treason and sentenced to death by guillotine. But her protest lasted until her last moments as she addressed the crowd, "Such a fine, sunny day, and I have to go. But what does my death matter, if through us thousands of people are awakened and stirred to action?"

"What we said and wrote are what many people are thinking. They just don't dare say it out loud!"



DIETRICH BONHOEFFER

Some people made their stand in the only way they knew – through religion



When theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer returned to Germany after studying in the US, he was disappointed - Adolf Hitler had become chancellor and was spreading anti-Semitic sentiments. He had to do something. With some fellow clergymen and theologians, Bonhoeffer founded the Confessing Church in 1934, its allegiance first to God, not the state.

Bonhoeffer didn't stop there. In an underground seminary, Finkenwalde, he taught other pastors his ways until it was uncovered and shut down.

It was time for a change of strategy - Bonhoeffer signed up to the secret service but while he travelled the country reporting

on church conferences, he was helping Jews escape the Nazis.

In 1943, he was finally caught. One afternoon in April, a black Mercedes pulled up. Bonhoeffer was bundled into it and sent to prison where he spent two years. He was later transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp and then Flossenbürg. On the morning of 9 April 1945 he was escorted from his bed and had his verdict read to him. He knelt on the floor and prayed to God. Before he climbed the gallows he prayed once more and then the noose was placed around his neck. He died within seconds, but his theology and reputation lived on.

"Looking on is not Christian behaviour. Christians are called to compassion and to action"



Life: 1906-45
Fate: Hanged

LIBERTAS SCHULZE-BOYSEN

Providing information to the enemy will
often cost you your life

“Our death must be a beacon”



Life: 1913-42
Fate: Guillotined

Not everyone who signed up as a member of the Nazi Party stayed affiliated with it. In 1937 Libertas Schulze-Boysen and her husband, Harro, left - they'd finally fallen out of love with the regime. However, not wanting to sit back, they formulated a plan.

Libertas began collecting photographs that documented violent crimes committed by members of the Nazi Party while her husband recruited for the German resistance organisation that they had called the Red Orchestra. Then in 1941 an opportunity fell into their laps that they couldn't resist.

Harro managed to pass intelligence to someone at the Soviet embassy about Hitler's plans to invade the Soviet

Union. At last their work had achieved something. But the Soviets ignored them and the human cost was high.

Meanwhile Harro was arrested - he'd been rumbled. Eight days later they came for the pregnant Libertas but they didn't put her on trial right away. Instead they waited until she'd given birth and then on 19 December 1942 she was sentenced to death for high treason. The last sound she heard was the guillotine hurtling towards her neck.

HANS OSTER

Meet a man who tried to take Hitler down from
inside his own government

Hitler probably never expected resistance against his rule from his head of the Central Department of the Counter Intelligence Office, but Hans Oster was to disappoint him. As part of the German Resistance, he made sure to be a part of every attempted coup and headed up the underground organisation's intelligence.

In 1940 Oster gave the Netherlands a heads-up that Germany was planning an invasion and no one had any idea - in fact, a year later he was promoted to major general and made chief of staff of the Office for Foreign Affairs/Counter

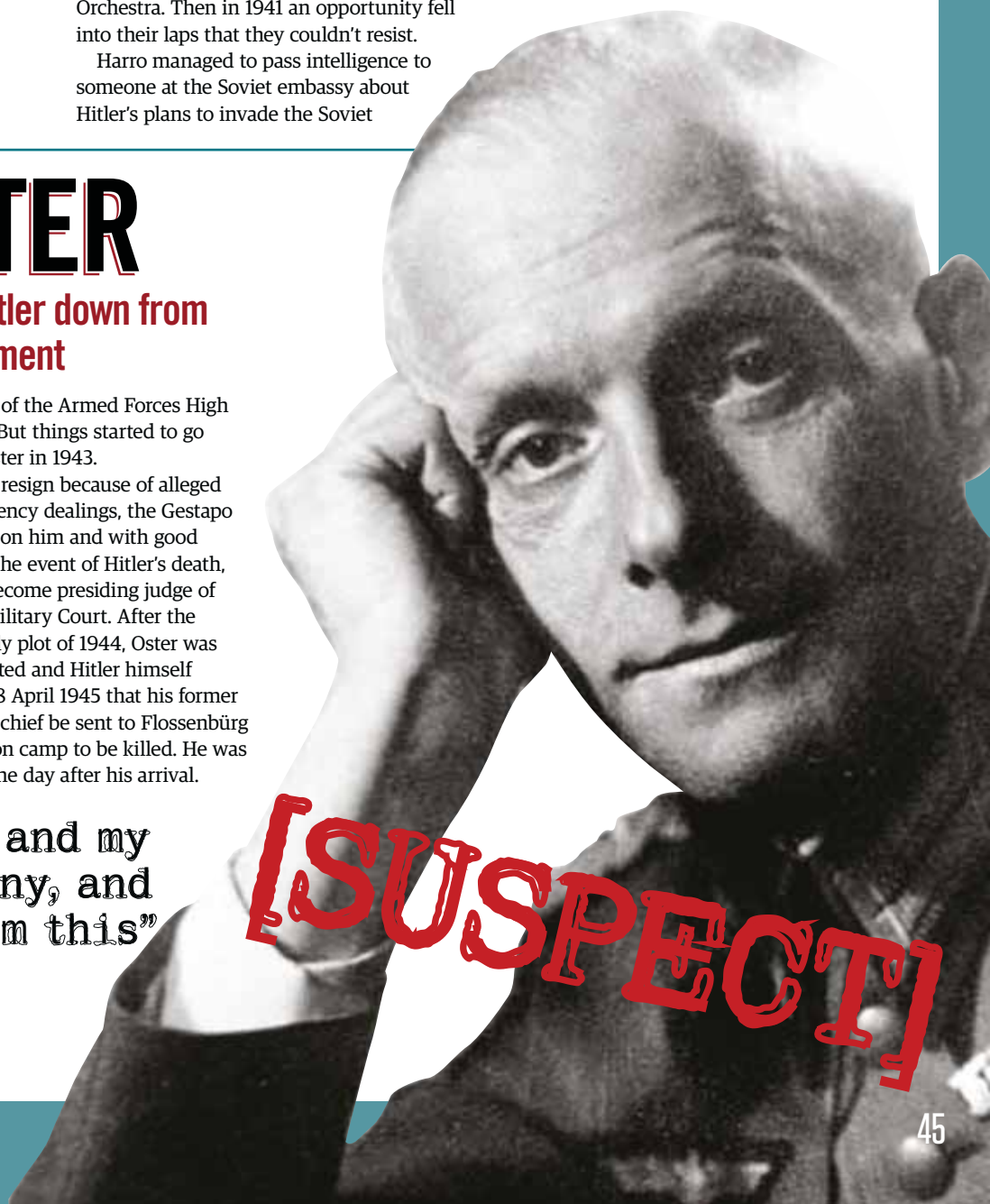
Intelligence of the Armed Forces High Command. But things started to go south for Oster in 1943.

Forced to resign because of alleged foreign currency dealings, the Gestapo kept an eye on him and with good reason - in the event of Hitler's death, he was to become presiding judge of the Reich Military Court. After the failed 20 July plot of 1944, Oster was finally arrested and Hitler himself ordered on 8 April 1945 that his former intelligence chief be sent to Flossenbürg concentration camp to be killed. He was murdered one day after his arrival.

“It is both my purpose and my
duty to liberate Germany, and
with her the world, from this”



Life: 1887-1945
Fate: Hanged



[SUSPECT]



Life: 1878-1946
Fate: Imprisoned

"However hard the hammer strikes, the anvil stands quietly and firmly in place"

CLEMENS AUGUST GRAF VON GALEN

One man managed to halt Nazi euthanasia in an almost saint-like way

At first, the Bishop of Münster thought that the Nazis would be able to restore Germany to its glory days of the early 1900s - Clemens August Graf von Galen had total faith in the political party. However, it didn't last long.

Easter 1934 seems to have been Galen's turning point when he wrote a pastoral letter criticising the "neopaganism of the National Socialist ideology". He found their anti-Catholic propaganda overbearing and he couldn't bring himself to support the Nazis' ardent racism but he didn't hide his feelings. In fact, he often complained directly to the Führer himself. Somehow, he didn't even seem to get demoted.

November 1936 saw more rebellion from Galen - when the Nazis began removing crucifixes from schools in Oldenburg, Galen started a protest that

spiralled into a public demonstration. But it was his actions in 1941 that have earned him renown. From his pulpit in Münster he delivered three sermons that summer admonishing the state's confiscation of church property and demonising a regime that carried out programmatic euthanasia. Copies of the sermons circulated around Germany and the T4 programme, which was the systematic murder of those deemed an embarrassment to the 'Aryan race', was formally ended.

As punishment Galen was put under house arrest - Hitler couldn't make a martyr out of him - but documents revealed after the war showed that he was nearly hanged for his rebellion. In the end Galen lived a full life and was beatified by the Catholic Church in 2005.

MARIA VON MALTZAN

Even members of the nobility did their bit in the resistance against Hitler

Countess Maria von Maltzan was always one to go against the grain. In a time when certain things were expected of women, she studied veterinary science and got her doctorate in natural sciences in 1928. That wasn't when she would stop breaking down boundaries.

As early as 1933 von Maltzan was part of the German resistance and when she realised the true extent of Hitler's anti-Semitic policies, she knew what she had to do. Whenever she received a call for help, she opened her home to the persecuted, feeding and protecting them with the German authorities none the wiser. As time went on she got more bold, securing fake visas so that Jews could escape the country and even driving them out of Berlin herself. She even created a special hiding place inside her sofa for Hans Hirschel, a Jewish author.

Maria and Hans eventually had a child together, but after the baby was placed in an incubator in the hospital, the building was bombed. Maria was devastated but she did have children - she would come to adopt two girls from a children's camp.



Life: 1909-97
Fate: Survived

"I prefer to be in a tough situation than to go to bed with a bad conscience"

[WANTED]

“Love is larger than the walls which shut it in”

CORRIE TEN BOOM

Even in the darkest times her faith never wavered

While the Gies family is possibly the best known for hiding Jews from the Nazis in the Netherlands, they weren't the only ones. In Haarlem the house of the Ten Boom family became a safe haven for several people escaping persecution because of their race. Five to six refugees would stay in the house on a temporary basis, with others sheltering there for only a couple of hours or days before moving on.

In 1944 the Ten Boom family - Casper and his daughters Betsie and Corrie - were betrayed. On 28 February their home was raided and over 30 people were arrested. However, the Nazis never found six people who had been hidden behind a false wall. Corrie spent time in Scheveningen Prison before being transported to Ravensbrück Concentration Camp with her sister. Betsie unfortunately died there, but Corrie managed to survive and upon her release she travelled the world, preaching the love of God despite the terrible times that she lived through. But she couldn't have known how lucky she was at the time - a clerical error meant that she was released just before all of the female prisoners her age at Ravensbrück were executed.



Life: 1892-1983
Fate: Righteous Among the Nations



“If you are arrested you are no good. If you are shot and killed you are stupid”

GUNNAR SØNSTEBY

The hero of the Norwegian resistance was Europe's most effective saboteur

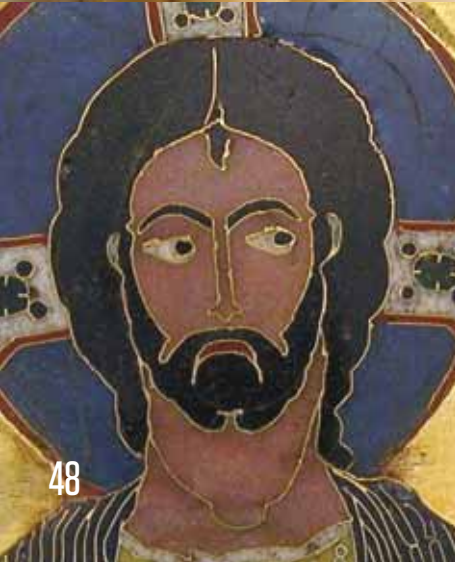
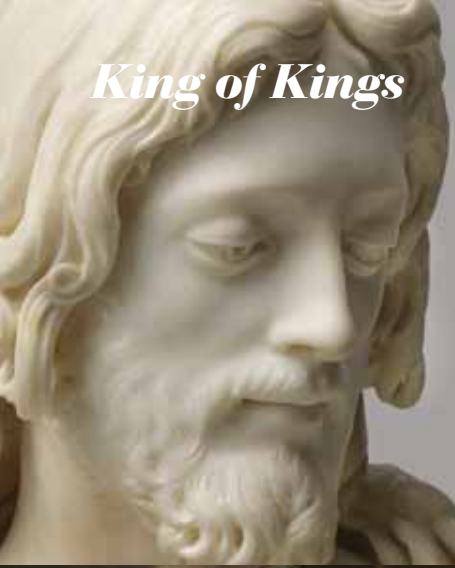
From the moment the Germans took control of Norway, many resistance movements were born. The most prominent was Milorg and one of those who signed up with Gunnar Sønsteby. His first act was to sign up to join the pro-Nazi forces so that he could gather intelligence and over the next few years he'd evade the Gestapo by forging German papers, steal banknote-printing plates to help fund the Special Operations Executive, and undergo special saboteur training in England.

He returned to Norway in style, parachuting into Oslo ready to sabotage Nazi operations. Heading a group of resistance members, he destroyed official records to stop young Norwegian men from being sent to Russia. He blew up arms factories and German aircraft, and sank German merchant ships. When the Nazis wanted to reduce the rations that were already low, Sønsteby destroyed 75,000 ration books so that they couldn't, and when he realised that he could stop armaments from moving south, he blew up the railways. After the war, he was awarded medals from Britain and the United States, but Norway remained the most appreciative of his efforts. He was given the War Cross with three swords, Norway's highest military honour.



Life: 1918-2010
Fate: Survived

King of Kings



THE SEARCH FOR HISTORICAL JESUS

His may be the greatest story ever told, but how do historians sort fact from fiction when it comes to Jesus?

Written by Ben Gazur

“WHO DO YOU SAY
THAT I AM?”

Jesus asks his followers in **Matthew 16:15**. It is a question they wrestled with and is still argued today. Believers may be able to approach the problem of Jesus via faith, but historians must use a different toolkit if they want to explore Jesus and his legacy. There is, and always will be, an impenetrable wall of mystery surrounding Christ the miracle worker as miracles are by their nature singular events that no amount of evidence will ever verify. Christ may be beyond the historian's remit, but Jesus the man is not.

The search for the historical Jesus has been going on almost since the moment of his death. Today there are almost as many Jesuses as there

are people looking for him. If you pick up any two books about Jesus you might think they were describing two different people. Marxists find a Marxist, philosophers find a philosopher, and modern Christians find a surprisingly modern Christ who agrees with all their own beliefs and prejudices. There are even those who believe that there was no historical Jesus, though few scholars hold this opinion.

Here we will look at how people have sought Jesus throughout history, what they have uncovered, and what evidence we can rely on when we assess the existence of this extraordinary individual.

King of Kings

THE EARLY TEXTS

Like many of the great teachers, Jesus never wrote a book. We therefore lack direct access to his words and so must consider the accounts of others to fill us in on what he was like.

Historians would love to have multiple contemporary records of Jesus's life yet that is unrealistic for the period. Even a locally important figure such as Pontius Pilate is only mentioned a few times by contemporary writers, and only a single partial inscription naming him has been found by archaeologists.

For a peripatetic teacher such as Jesus to receive even that level of attention would be remarkable. The earliest sources which give an account of Jesus come from the New Testament. Most scholars date the letters of St Paul to the 50s CE, just two decades after the death of Jesus.

Unfortunately the Pauline Epistles are written not with an eye to describing the historical Jesus, but to help settle theological debates within churches. From the references that are made to the life of Jesus we can glean such facts as Jesus was born, he taught, and he was crucified.

He makes references to Jesus's brothers and describes how he met one of the brothers, James, in Jerusalem (described as a cousin or step-brother in some orthodoxes). Paul also knew of and had met some of 'the twelve' - the close followers of Jesus. Paul, who never met Jesus while he was alive, at least had access to eyewitnesses.



“THE LONGEST ACCOUNTS OF JESUS’S LIFE IN THE NEW TESTAMENT ARE THE GOSPELS”

By far the longest accounts of Jesus's life in the New Testament are the gospels. Despite the names traditionally attached to them (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) the texts are actually anonymous.

The dates of their composition are generally agreed as being between 66-70 CE for Mark and 90-110 CE for John. It is unlikely that the authors ever met Jesus but they may well have had access to reports from people who did. The gospel of Luke tells us: “Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us, just as they were handed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of the word. With this in mind, since I myself have carefully investigated everything from the beginning, I too decided to write an orderly account for you.” It would be tempting to take the gospels then as the authoritative and accurate chronicles of the life of Jesus.

While it is easy to talk about the gospels as one collection they offer a diverse set of viewpoints and often differ in their chronicling of the life of Jesus. The common nativity story known to us from many nursery school Christmas plays appears nowhere in any one gospel, but is constructed from aspects in Matthew and Luke.

Where the gospels do include the same details they often disagree with each other, such as with the date of the Last Supper. Worse for historians is when the gospels do not agree with facts from other sources.

“The Last Supper” by
Vincenzo Masip,
painted in 1560



ONE PRAYERFUL OWNER

In the Medieval period a great trade in relics supposedly belonging to Jesus sprang up throughout Europe



CROWN OF THORNS

Location: Notre Dame de Paris, France

Authenticity: The dates check out

Purported to be the mocking crown worn by Christ during his crucifixion, this crown of thorns was the property of the Byzantine Empire from at least the 6th century and passed to Louis IX of France in 1238 in exchange for propping up the Crusader kingdom that briefly usurped Constantinople. Thorns were handed out as high-value gifts to monarchs and church leaders, and both the age and type of plant used to weave the crown are consistent with the Near East of Antiquity.



SHROUD OF TURIN

Location: Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist, Italy

Authenticity: Pretty unlikely

The Shroud of Turin is supposed to be the burial cloth in which Jesus was placed in the tomb.

Visible on the fabric is the image of a bearded man, as well as blood stains. Scientific analysis has cast doubt on its age, while comparison to textiles from the era show the Turin Shroud to be inconsistent with 1st century techniques.

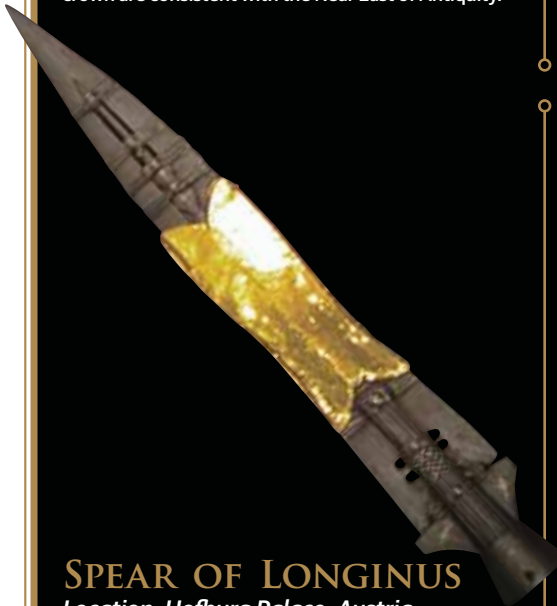


VEIL OF VERONICA

Location: Manoppello, Italy

Authenticity: Blatant fantasy

An apocryphal tale emerging in the Middle Ages has St Veronica offering a cloth to Jesus to wipe his face on the way to his crucifixion. When he does so an image of his face is miraculously transferred to the material. Several veils are said to exist and the most recent is the Manoppello Image which emerged in the headlines 1999. Local tradition claimed it was deposited by an anonymous pilgrim in the 16th century, but given veneration of the Veil of Veronica is such a late development it's unlikely this, or any other contenders, are authentic Biblical artefacts.



SPEAR OF LONGINUS

Location: Hofburg Palace, Austria

Authenticity: Definitely not

The Holy Lance is believed to be the spear that the Roman centurion Longinus used to pierce the side of Christ at the Crucifixion, and has been a part of the regalia of Central Europe's Holy Roman Emperors since the 10th century. Claimed to be different sacred relics at different points in history, recent research dates it to the 8th or 9th century, so whoever it stabbed was most definitely not the Prince of Peace.



HOLY GRAIL

Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art, USA

Authenticity: No chance

Said to be the goblet that Christ used at the Last Supper, the Holy Grail emerged as an object of veneration in the Middle Ages. There are numerous claimants, including the Antioch Chalice (pictured), which was found in Syria in 1910. Unfortunately, the Antioch Chalice has since been dated to the 6th century and is believed to have been a type of standing lamp used in Christian worship.



HOLY NAIL

Location: Treasury of Trier Cathedral, Germany

Authenticity: Inconclusive

The nails that were hammered into the hands and feet of Jesus. The first holy nails were found by St Helena, but many more have come to light since.

Holy nails have been converted into royal helmets, horse bridles, and the Iron Crown of Lombardy, yet many more remain in churches. The dates may match up, but it's fair to assume nails existed in the 1st century for reasons other than the Son of God's character arc.

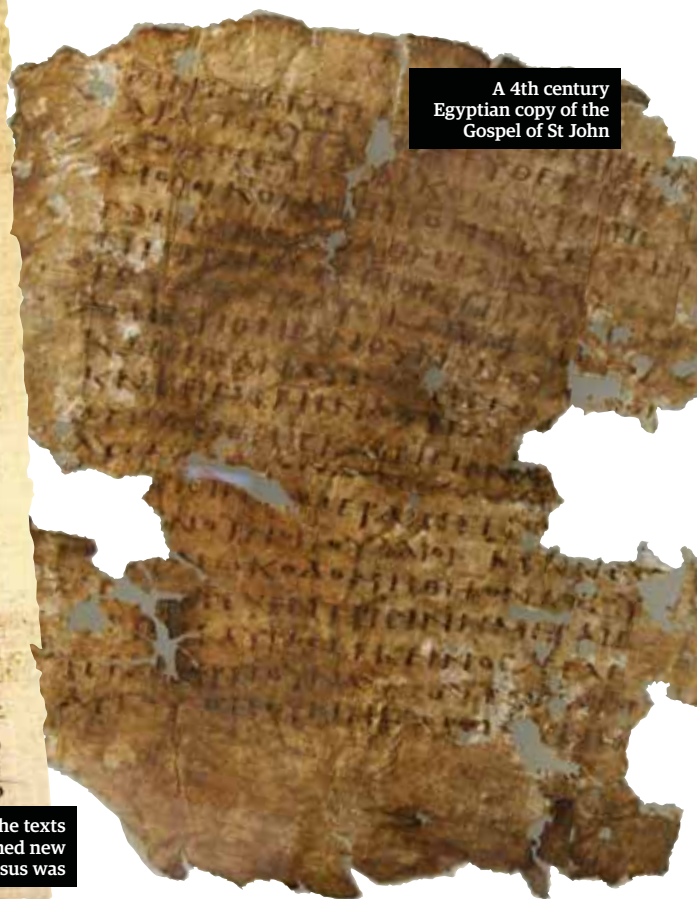
King of Kings



This traditional image of Jesus must have originated somewhere, but is it true to life?



Discoveries such as the texts at Nag Hammadi shed new light on who Jesus was



A 4th century Egyptian copy of the Gospel of St John

The gospel of Luke has Joseph and Mary travelling from Nazareth to Bethlehem to take part in an empire-wide census ordered by the Emperor Augustus, under the governorship of Quirinius, while Herod the Great was king. There is no other record of a census of the whole Roman world taking place at one time, and certainly none that would require people to return to far away towns because their ancestors lived there.

The main problem with Luke's account though is that Quirinius was governor of Syria from 6CE, and Herod the Great had died in 4BCE. It would be impossible for Luke's account to be accurate.

Whatever the literary and moral qualities of the gospels, they must be viewed as historical artefacts and not history.

OUTSIDER SOURCES

When studying the past it is always good to have multiple sources that have multiple views. Historians want accounts not just from supporters but from opponents too. The gospel writers clearly revered Jesus so it would be useful to see what those who did not worship him had to say.

All Roman sources on Jesus come from after his death, but there are some close enough in time to

FACE TO FAITH

By comparing images of Jesus it is possible to trace the development of Christian belief into the nature of Christ



ALEXAMENOS GRAFFITO

Perhaps the earliest image of Jesus, this is not a flattering one. The graffito shows a man raising his hands to a crucified figure - a man with the head of a donkey. Underneath is written "Alexamenos worships his god".



THE GOOD SHEPHERD

In the catacombs of Rome can be found paintings of Jesus as a beardless youth carrying a sheep dating from the 3rd century. Possibly not meant to represent the historical Jesus but as an allegory of his role.



HEALING THE PARALYTIC

A wall painting from Syria dated to around 230 CE shows Jesus in the act of performing a miracle laid out in much the same way as a modern comic strip. Unfortunately the details of Jesus himself are difficult to discern.



TOMB OF COMMODILLA

This 4th century mural of Jesus is the earliest yet discovered which show him with a beard and long hair, a style not native to Rome. This would become the prototypical image of Jesus in art over the following centuries.



Ugolino da Siena's 14th century altarpiece showing the Last Supper

be useful to historians. Within 100 years of Jesus's crucifixion we have potential mentions of Jesus by three writers.

Suetonius in his 121 CE history of the reign of the Emperor Claudius says Claudius expelled Jews from Rome "since the Jews constantly made disturbances at the instigation of Chrestus". The nearness of Chrestus to Christ has led many to identify the two figures, but we learn nothing from this reference except perhaps that there were Christians in Rome by that point. Similarly the famous 112 CE letter of Pliny the Younger where he asks the Emperor Trajan how to deal with Christians in his province is valuable evidence of the early church, but not about Jesus himself.

The historian Tacitus, when he recounts the Great Fire in Rome, describes how Nero fastened the guilt and inflicted the most exquisite tortures on a class hated for their abominations "called Christians by the populace". Importantly for our purposes he then describes their leader "Christus" who "suffered the extreme penalty during the reign of Tiberius at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilatus".

We do not know the source of Tacitus's information on the life of Jesus but he is a valuable outsider source even if the Pilate Inscription does call him a "prefect" rather than a "procurator".

The longest account comes from the Jewish historian Josephus, writing around 94 CE. In his *Antiquity of the Jews* there is the following passage, "About this time there lived Jesus, a wise

man, if indeed one ought to call him a man. For he was one who performed surprising deeds and was a teacher of such people as accept the truth gladly. He won over many Jews and many of the Greeks. He was the Christ. And when, upon the accusation of the principal men among us, Pilate had condemned him to a cross, those who had first come to love him did not cease."

Josephus's comment on Jesus, often called the Testimonium Flavianum, has been cast into doubt in recent years. There are those who think that this section of Josephus's work was entirely concocted by later Christian copyists looking to bolster evidence for their beliefs. Some researchers however see a kernel of authentic testimony in Josephus's writings. Perhaps Josephus did write about Jesus's crucifixion, but later scribes glossed the text to make it more laudatory to Jesus. If this is the case it happened early, as Christian authors quote the passage in the 4th century CE. If the answers are not in the texts then other sources about Jesus had to be found.

RELIC HUNTERS

Catholic altars have generally always contained relics - either some part of a saint's body or something closely associated with them. The New Testament gives examples of people being healed just by touching the robe of Jesus so it was natural that followers would search out items that had been close to Jesus. Such a search, if able to provide physical evidence of Jesus's life,

would be valuable to historians. Perhaps the most famous early relic hunter was Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine. Constantine was the first Roman emperor to allow Christians to worship legally and he converted, on his deathbed, to Christianity. Once installed as emperor in 306 CE he gave his mother unlimited funds to tour the Holy Land in search of relics. Many sites still visited by Christians today, such as the Church of the Nativity, were first built by Helena.

According to legend it was while Helena was constructing a church over the site of Calvary that she discovered three buried crosses. To test which



"ABOUT THIS
TIME THERE
LIVED JESUS, A
WISE MAN, IF
INDEED ONE
OUGHT TO CALL
HIM A MAN"

King of Kings

cross was the one on which Jesus died Helena had a sick woman brought to touch each in turn. It was contact with the third cross, which healed the woman, and Helena declared she had found the True Cross. A peer-reviewed journal today would be unlikely to accept such evidence. Other writers record how Helena found the nails used in the crucifixion and the seamless robe of Jesus.

The demand for relics only grew with time and proliferated to such an extent that it is now impossible to find any that are unambiguously genuine and shed any light on the life of Jesus. Fragments of the True Cross were so numerous that John Calvin declared in 1543: "If all the pieces that could be found were collected together, they would make a big ship-load. Yet the gospel

testifies that a single man was able to carry it." If historians were to seek physical proof of the life of Jesus they would have to wait for archaeological methodologies to improve.

DIGGING FOR JESUS

The spectacular monuments of Egypt sparked a rush among Europeans to see them, excavate new sites, and return with astounding artefacts in the 19th century. This boom created the first group of people who pursued archaeology in the first systematic way, if only haphazardly at first. From these beginnings other researchers moved into the Holy Land looking to locate the many sites mentioned in the Bible.

The first to survey locations in Palestine often made connections with New Testament sites on only the most flimsy of evidence, sometimes just on a feeling. Later archaeologists were able to locate important sites more accurately, even those doubted as real. The gospel of John mentions a pool at Bethesda with porticos and five entrances. Many questioned whether such a place ever existed, but in the 19th century a site very much as described was excavated. This helps place the narrative of Jesus's life in geographical space. Other discoveries have revealed much about what it was like to be alive in 1st century CE Palestine. Much Biblical archaeology remains highly controversial though and forgeries have proliferated, including fragments of Dead Sea Scrolls that ended up in the Museum of the Bible.

BOOKS IN THE SAND

Undisputed physical evidence of Jesus may not have been turned up by archaeologists but research both in Palestine and other places has turned up a wealth of rediscovered written material. The New Testament as we have it today is a collection of texts written by different people, in different places, at different times. To get to the currently accepted collection of texts took centuries of debate within the church and many, many other writings were excluded. Simply because those in the past did not accept them as inspired does not necessarily mean they are of no use to historians today.

These Apocryphal texts, as those not included in the Canonical Bible are called, offer some startlingly different views of Jesus. The Infancy Gospel of Thomas, dating from the 2nd century, features a young Jesus who causes the death of a playmate and withers another child, though he does restore them in the end. It is easy to see why such a text was left out of the Bible but that does not make all such apocrypha useless.

Recent efforts to get to the true historical Jesus have used close textual criticism. By comparing texts, canonical or otherwise, scholars are able to make judgements about the historicity of the events and sayings they describe. Several criteria have been suggested for seeking truth in Biblical texts. The criterion of multiple attestations means that if several sources that do not rely on

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF JESUS

The key sites that dominated
social and political life

CAESAREA

Built by Herod as a palace and later a port, named in honour of Caesar Augustus, in Jesus's time it would have been more prominently known as the seat of power and influence for Pontius Pilate as the Roman prefect of Judea. It was here that the Pilate Stone was discovered in 1961, offering firm evidence of his place and rank in the era.

HERODIUM

Apparently built on the spot of Herod's victory over the Parthians, Herodium was believed to be one of Herod's most ambitious building projects, situated as it was on the edge of a desert and on top of an artificial hill with a series of cisterns for collecting water. Built sometime after 22 BCE, it would stand until the Romans destroyed it in 71 CE.

JERICO

In the time of Herod the Great and his son Herod Archelaus, Jericho was the centre of power for their rule. Having first leased the city from Cleopatra and later taken full control of the region after her death, the city became a summer retreat for local aristocracy and a hub of activity for the powerful in the region.

JERUSALEM

While just as much the heart of religious life at the dawn of the common era as it is today, Jerusalem was not necessarily always the centre of political life with that function performed in other locations around Judea depending on the ruler at the time. That said, sites such as the Temple Mount were as important as ever.

MASADA

Still standing today and one of the Israel's top tourist destinations, Masada was another example of why Herod the Great was considered to be one of the great builders of the age. Placed on top of a rock overlooking the Dead Sea, Masada was an impressive fortress as well as one of Herod's many palaces that that would have been frequented well into Jesus's lifetime.



“SOME PARTS OF THE GOSPELS MAKE REFERENCE TO THE ARAMAIC WHICH JESUS AND HIS DISCIPLES SPOKE”

each other both say the same thing, then it is more likely to be true.

The criterion of dissimilarity says that if an act or saying of Jesus is different from what you would expect a 1st century Jewish teacher to say then it is more likely to be genuine. There is also the criterion of embarrassment. If a source is pro-Christian and yet says something which seems to harm the Christian argument, then it is more likely to be referencing a historical fact.

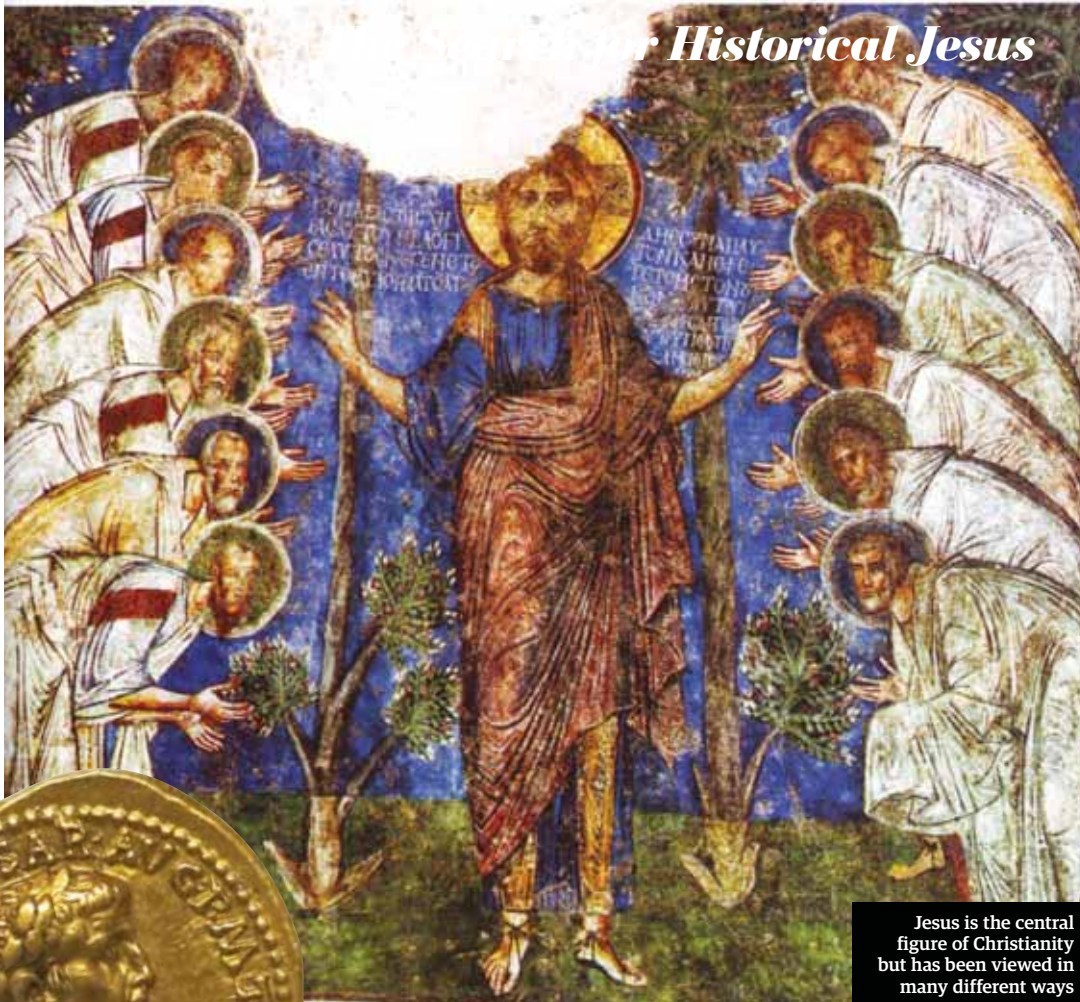
A close reading of the texts can turn up interesting features that may point to authenticity. Some parts of the gospels, written in Greek, make reference to the Aramaic which Jesus and his disciples spoke. In the gospel of Mark, Jesus is said to have raised a girl from the dead by saying “Talitha kum!” the gospel writer then glosses the Aramaic for his audience saying “which means ‘Little girl, I say to you, get up!’”. The other gospel writers give similar translations too which suggests a number of stories about Jesus were originally told in Aramaic, placing them in the cultural situation where Jesus lived.

“WHO DO YOU SAY I AM?”

Who then was the real Jesus? It can sometimes look as if 2,000 years of work have left us little better off than those in the decades immediately after his death. Like Pilate we must ask “what is truth?”. All historical knowledge is a series of probabilities. The stronger the evidence the more probable something is to have happened in the way we believe.

For Jesus it seems that the most anyone can say with certainty is that a man called Yeshua was born around the turn of the 1st century, was a teacher who had several disciples, travelled around preaching, caused some trouble in Jerusalem, and was crucified around the year 30 CE. All other facts of his life must be determined on the balance of the evidence available to us.

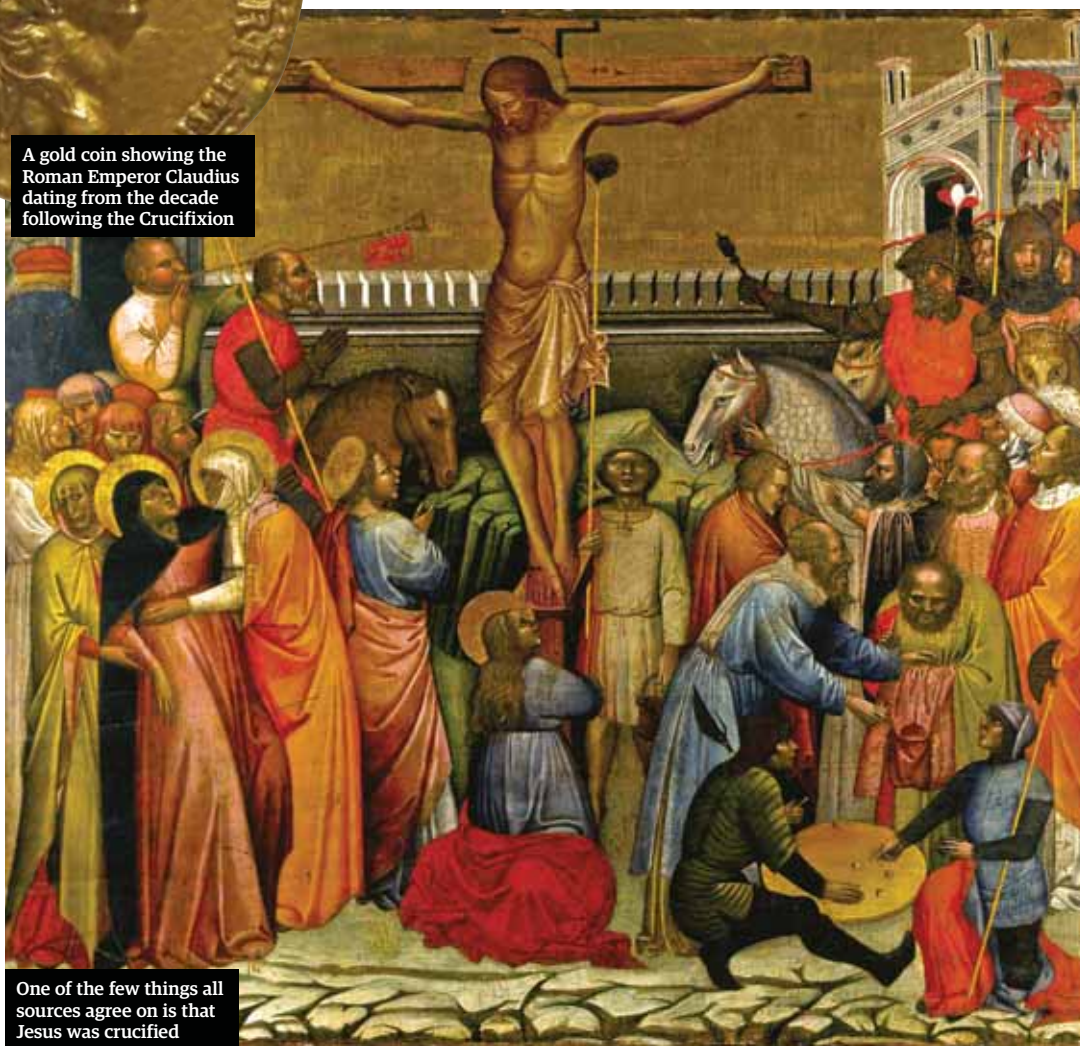
Whatever we make of Jesus's life we can be sure his remarkable afterlife will continue as long as there are historians to argue the case.



Jesus is the central figure of Christianity but has been viewed in many different ways



A gold coin showing the Roman Emperor Claudius dating from the decade following the Crucifixion



One of the few things all sources agree on is that Jesus was crucified

FROM PAGE TO scream

The pages of Georgian and Victorian fiction are filled with hissable villains and charming rogues, but what of the people who inspired them?

Written by Catherine Curzon

In the 18th and 19th century, crime fiction was enjoying a heyday that would never really end. The pages of potboiling novels were filled with good girls and dashing heroes, and fuelling the flames of drama were some of the most memorable rotters and loveable rogues that the world had ever seen. After all, what use are the good guys without a bad guy to make their lives miserable?

Yet the fictional villains who leapt so vividly from the pages of fiction, kidnapping innocent damsels, stealing inheritances and committing all sorts of nefarious deeds, weren't all the product of an author's fertile imagination. Instead some of them found their origins in reality, and the criminals who stalked the streets, newsprint and imaginations of readers and writers alike became the genesis of some of literature's most infamous criminals and evildoers.

In the decades that have passed since they made their debut on the printed page they have become fictional legends, their legacies outlasting the memory of their heroic counterparts. From sometimes humble beginnings these fictional criminals have entered the public consciousness thanks to countless retellings on page, stage and screen. Though some might have met sticky ends in reality as well as fiction, they live on in the popular imagination.

From Paris to Edinburgh, London and beyond, whether they were lawmakers turned gangmasters, brutal murderers, pretty pickpockets or career pirates, they inspired some of the most celebrated rogues and villains that fiction has ever seen. These ten criminals who went on to stalk the pages of literature go to prove that sometimes truth really is stranger than fiction. And remember - don't have nightmares.

JACK SHEPPARD

1702-1724

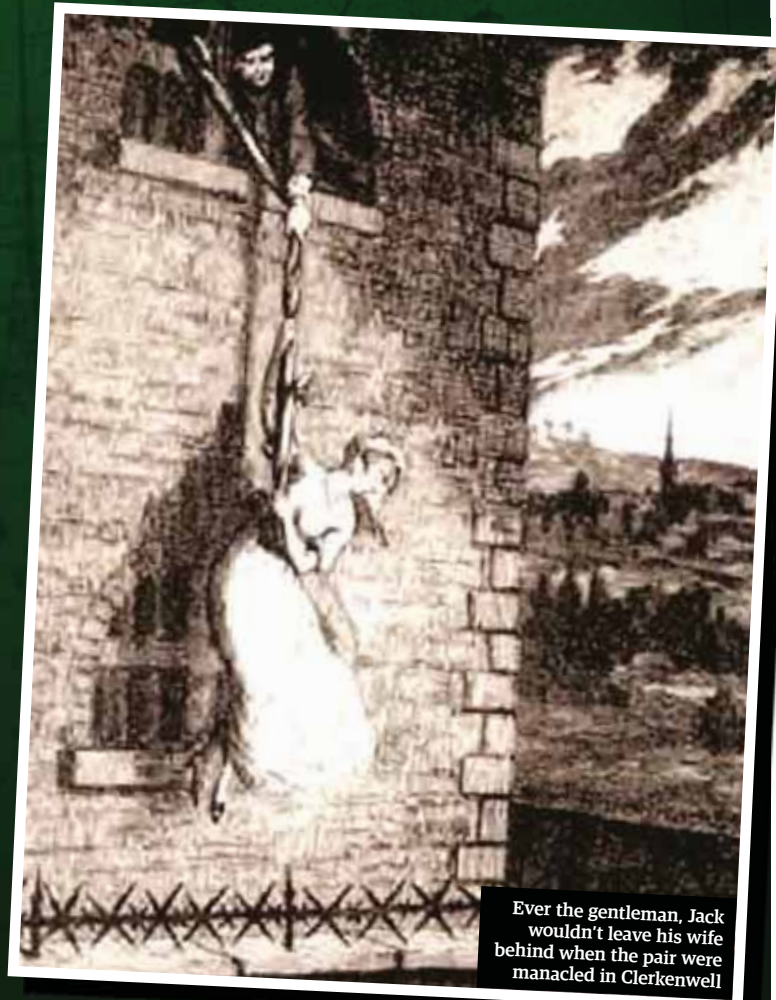
No prison can contain a burglar with a talent for escape!

Apprentice carpenter Jack Sheppard's expensive tastes led him into a life of crime and he had foolproof method: working in a house during the day and returning later to rob it.

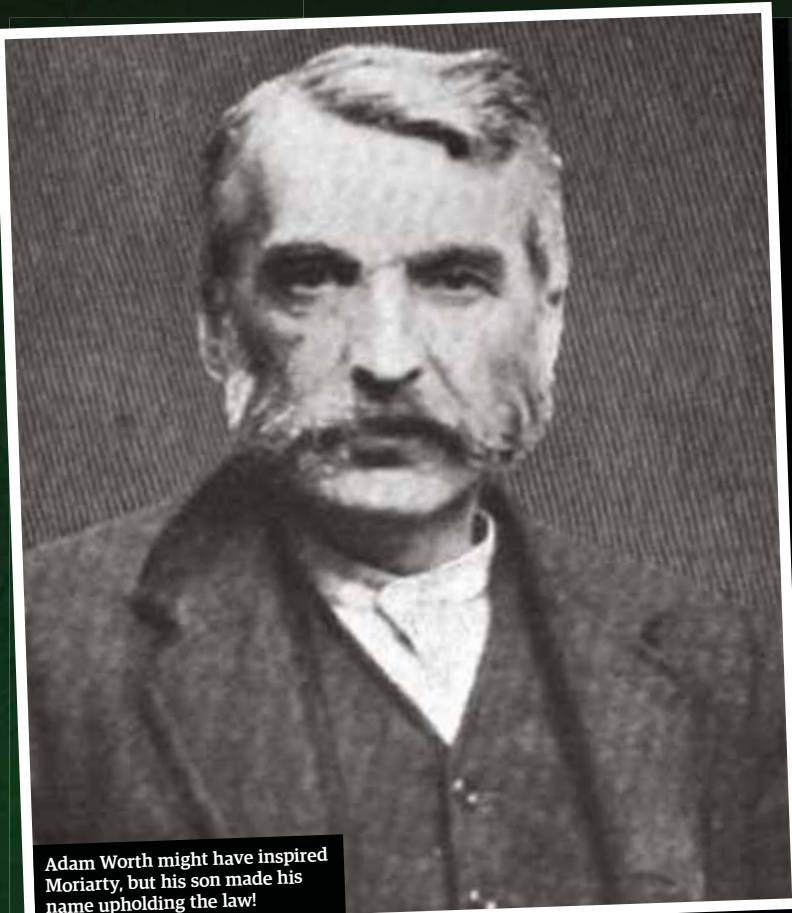
Arrested in 1724, Sheppard escaped St Giles's Roundhouse by fashioning his bedclothes into a rope. Then he broke through the roof and lowered himself to safety. His next escape came later that same year when he and his wife were detained in Clerkenwell. Even chains couldn't hold Sheppard and the couple filed through their manacles, knotted their bedclothes, and were soon free all over again.

Sheppard's escapes made him a folk hero. Clapped in irons in Newgate, he slipped his handcuffs and, still in leg irons, climbed up the chimney, broke through several reinforced doors and once again used his favourite bedclothes method to make it safely to solid ground. Sheppard's luck ran out a fortnight later. This time there was to be no escape from Newgate, nor the 300 pounds of iron that held him down, but he went to the scaffold as a hero.

John Gay celebrated him as Macheath in *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), a prison escapee with a comely lover and a dislike for violence, much like the man who inspired him!



Ever the gentleman, Jack wouldn't leave his wife behind when the pair were manacled in Clerkenwell



Adam Worth might have inspired Moriarty, but his son made his name upholding the law!

ADAM WORTH

1844-1902

The Napoleon of Crime makes Moriarty look like a pussycat!

In the annals of fictional crime one name stands above the rest. That, of course, is Professor James Moriarty. Yet the arch-nemesis of Sherlock Holmes didn't spring from nowhere, he was inspired by the exploits of Adam Worth, nicknamed "the Napoleon of the criminal world", just like his fictional counterpart.

German-born Worth emigrated to the USA with his family at young age. He fought in the American Civil War but, when he was wrongly listed as killed in action, he absconded and lived for a time as a bounty hunter. Captured and thrown into Sing Sing, he escaped to Europe and plunged into a new life as a thief. Here he employed a variety of pseudonyms to cover his audacious criminal network, all funded by a lucrative illegal gambling den in Paris!

When Worth was finally captured during a robbery in Liège in 1892, there was precious little evidence of his previous crimes. He served just five years in prison and after his release, he funded his retirement by selling a Gainsborough painting that he had stolen in London a quarter of a century earlier.

Adam Worth died in 1902 but in Professor Moriarty, he is immortal.



JONATHAN WILD 1682-1725

The so-called Thieftaker General is more godfather than Godsend!

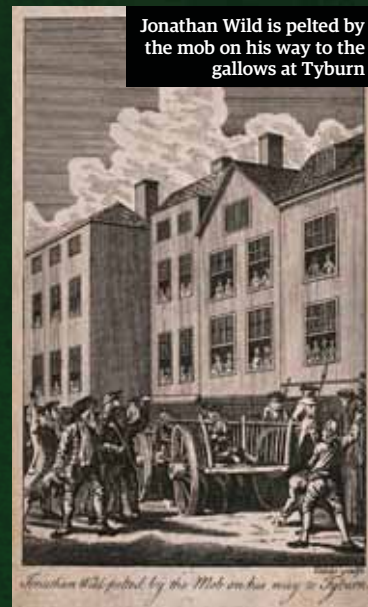
Jonathan Wild, the Thieftaker General, was the man responsible for upholding law and order in early Georgian London. He was also one of the greatest criminal godfathers the city had ever seen, controlling a vast underworld network that saw him grow rich on theft, blackmail and villainy.

When Wild's network unravelled after a series of catastrophic bungles, the Thieftaker General found himself on the wrong side of the law. He was brutally attacked in the courtroom by Joseph 'Blueskin' Blake, a former associate, and went to the scaffold as one of the most notorious, ruthless men the capital had ever known. His was a quintessential morality tale of greed and just desserts, and his downfall had an unrivalled impact on the world of entertainment.

In the years following his execution the Thieftaker General became a familiar influence on authors and playwrights. He was reimagined as Peachum in *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), and fuelled countless Georgian satires. Decades later, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle incorporated elements of his character into the genius Professor Moriarty, creating a man who showed the world a respectable facade, behind which he concealed a life of crime that few could ever hope to match.

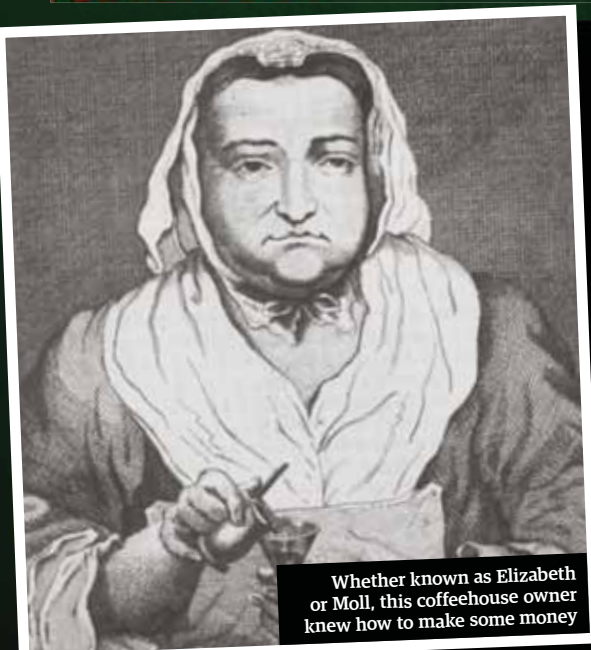


Jonathan Wild's hanging was such a big event that tickets were distributed to the public!



Jonathan Wild is pelted by the mob on his way to the gallows at Tyburn

ELIZABETH 'MOLL' ADKINS 1696-1747



Whether known as Elizabeth or Moll, this coffeehouse owner knew how to make some money



The protagonist of William Hogarth's *A Harlot's Progress*, showing a woman's descent into prostitution, took her name from Moll Flanders. Here she reclines in her boudoir while the bailiffs barge in

She dodged the law to run an empire of vice!

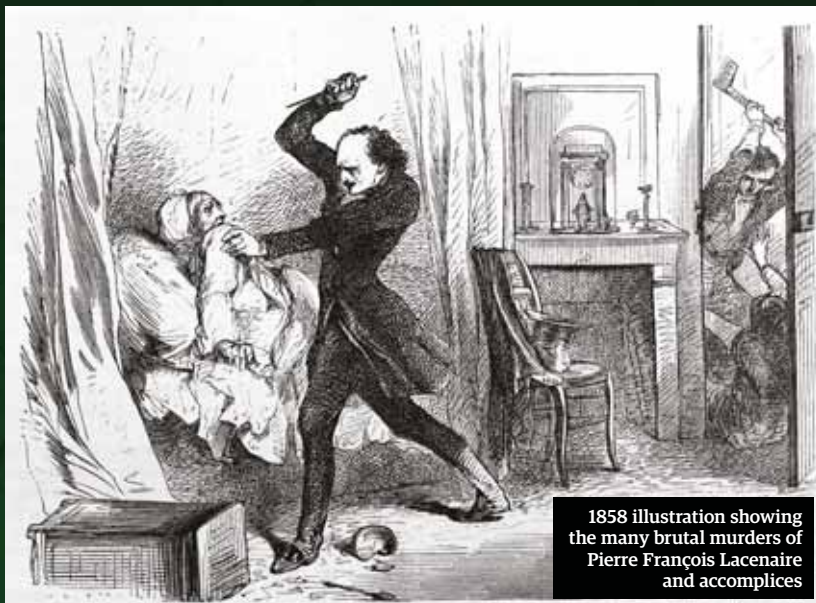
As proprietor of King's Coffeehouse, Elizabeth Adkins was, to all intents and purposes, a businesslike sort of lady. Yet under her assumed name of Moll King, she was one of 18th century London's most notorious women.

Moll supplemented her income first as a sex worker, then as a pickpocket and procuress. Despite stints in Newgate and even the threat of transportation, Moll flourished.

The small coffeehouse she ran with her husband, Eton-educated Tom King, expanded

and money began rolling in not only for coffee, but also for the services of the ladies who took rooms above the shop.

Among those who heard of Moll's infamy was Daniel Defoe. Moll fascinated Defoe and he immortalised her in his legendary work, *Moll Flanders* (1722), telling the story of a girl from the wrong side of the tracks who, just like the woman that inspired her, fell foul of several laws but still lived to a ripe, comfortable and happy old age.



1858 illustration showing the many brutal murders of Pierre François Lacenaire and accomplices

PIERRE FRANÇOIS LACENAIRE 1803-1836

Soldier, poet and... killer. France trembles in his wake!

When Fyodor Dostoevsky began work on his monumental novel, *Crime and Punishment* (1866), there was one man whose story inspired him above all others. That man was Pierre François Lacenaire, whose crimes were the genesis of Rodion Romanovich Raskolnikov, the protagonist of Dostoevsky's work.

Lacenaire was a soldier who dreamed of becoming a poet. He deserted his regiment and turned to a life of crime, fuelled by hatred for a society that he believed was evil incarnate. He began with robbery but in 1834, joined an associate in the murder of a fellow criminal and his mother, suffocating her with her own mattress before stealing her paltry savings.

Following his arrest, Lacenaire filled his days writing essays and gave speeches about his crimes, saying that they were his personal protest against an

unjust society. The public celebrated this poetic killer all the way to the guillotine but it was Dostoevsky, haunted by Lacenaire's story, who made him a literary legend.



Lacenaire's dandyish ways and erudite manner made him a popular figure despite his brutal crimes

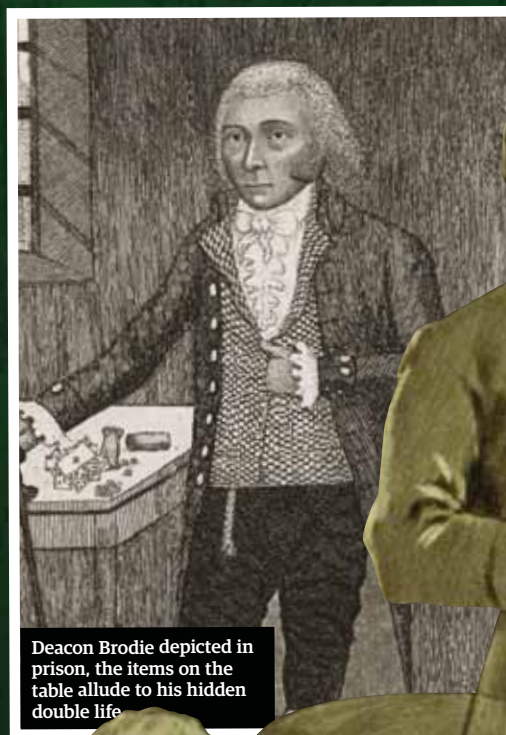
WILLIAM 'DEACON' BRODIE 1741-1788

This so-called man of God lives a shocking double life

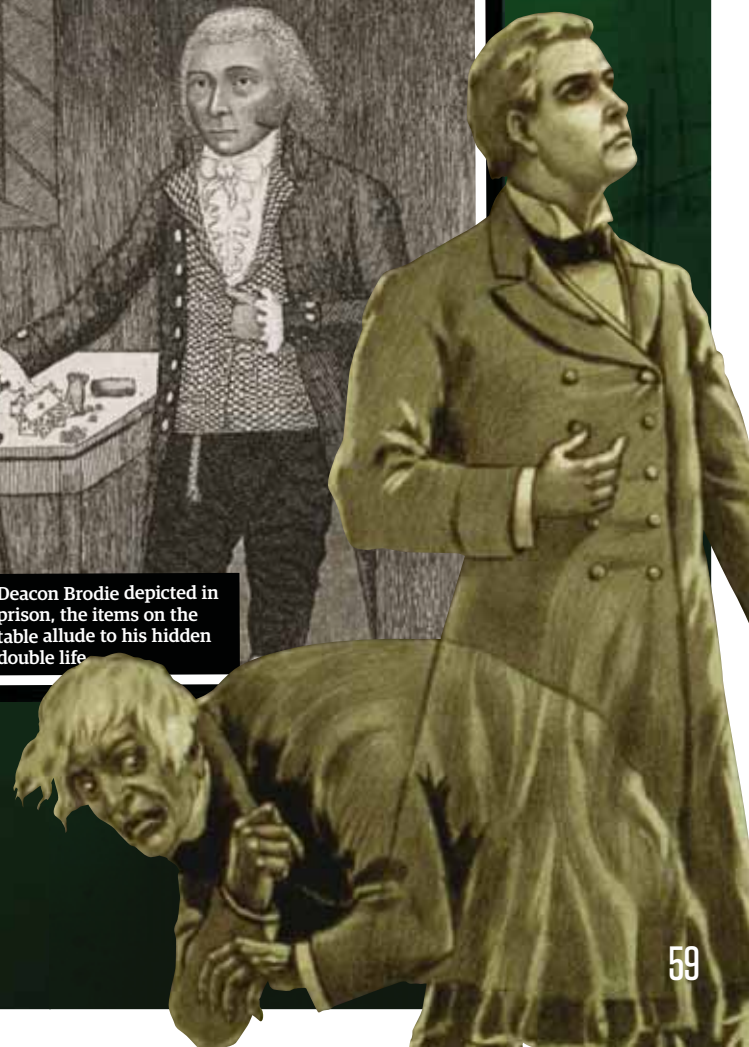
In *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886), Robert Louis Stevenson wrote of a respectable man who lived a secret life of vice and criminality, unbeknown to the rest of the world who saw him only as a pillar of the establishment. Such a man lived in Edinburgh and his name was Deacon William Brodie.

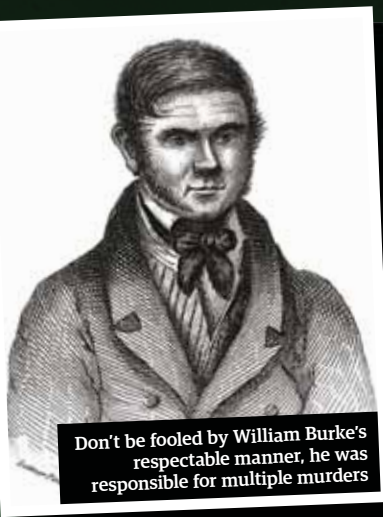
Stevenson was fascinated by Brodie and had even written a play about him, and it's not difficult to see why. Edinburgh city councillor Deacon Brodie was the picture of respectability by day. By night, however, he was one of the city's most feared housebreakers, a profession he had taken up not only fund his gambling hobby, but simply for the thrill of the robbery.

Brodie's secret life was revealed when his name was mentioned in connection to a raid on an Edinburgh excise office. Though he escaped, his associates turned on him and he was sentenced to death by hanging. Yet the image of the man with two faces endured and he became a popular figure in tales of Edinburgh. Fittingly, Robert Louis Stevenson's own father owned furniture crafted by Brodie, the original template for the strange tale of Jekyll and Hyde.

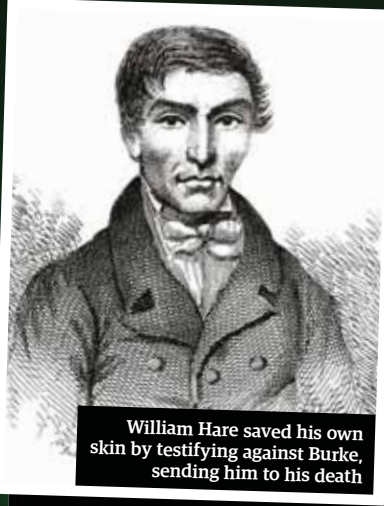


Deacon Brodie depicted in prison, the items on the table allude to his hidden double life





Don't be fooled by William Burke's respectable manner, he was responsible for multiple murders



William Hare saved his own skin by testifying against Burke, sending him to his death

BURKE AND HARE

1792-1829 (BURKE)
C.1807-UNKNOWN (HARE)

The world's most infamous bodysnatchers murder to meet demand!

Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Body-Snatcher* (1844) is a dark tale of a doctor whose anatomy table is kept well-stocked not by the Grim Reaper, but by remorseless killers who are happy to do whatever it takes to keep him in cadavers.

Edinburgh-born Stevenson grew up with tales of William Burke and William Hare, the fearsome resurrection men who had wreaked havoc in the city of his birth in 1828. Employed by Robert Knox, one of the country's foremost anatomy lecturers, Burke and Hare provided fresh cadavers for the doctor's use. When the demand began to outstrip supply, Burke and Hare turned to murder to ensure that their stocks never ran dry and between them killed sixteen people.

In Stevenson's story, Doctor 'Toddy' Macfarlane exacts his own revenge on a murderous bodysnatcher but for the real Burke and Hare, justice was rather more formal. William Hare turned on Burke and his evidence sent his former colleague first to the gallows then, ironically, the anatomist's table. Hare, meanwhile, was freed and disappeared from the historical record. And what of Robert Knox, that distinguished gentleman physician? He was cleared of any wrongdoing and resumed his career, but the spectre of the bodysnatchers haunted his name for the rest of his days.

The crowd clamour to watch the hanging of the notorious William Burke



MARY 'JENNY DIVER' YOUNG

1700-1741

This cunning lady can't sweet-talk the hangman!

Mary Young didn't just inspire the character of pickpocket Jenny Diver in John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), she gave Diver her memorable nickname too.

Born in poverty, Mary left her native Ireland to come to England and make her fortune. Intelligent, cunning and beautiful, she joined a pickpocketing gang as Jenny Diver.

Jenny's method was simple. She used her smarts, beauty and elegant wardrobe to mix with the wealthy and then feign a swoon. As people rushed to help, she dipped into their pockets and cleaned them out. She even used fake hands to leave her own free to steal!

When the law caught up with her and she was transported to Virginia, Jenny bribed the governor to send her home, but her charms failed her when she was arrested in 1741. Though she claimed to be pregnant, she was sentenced to death. She went to the gallows in a private carriage, dressed in a rich gown of mourning black.

A performance of *The Beggar's Opera*, which featured a character inspired by Jenny Diver





Thanks to *Treasure Island*, Israel Hands's name has endured long past his lifetime

ISRAEL 'BASILICA' HANDS 18TH CENTURY

This fearsome pirate sailed with Blackbeard into infamy!

There are few pirates more infamous than Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, but even legends need a lieutenant. Blackbeard's trusted second was Israel Hands, nicknamed Basilica, and few men were as trusted as he. Unfortunately, Hands' career ended after Blackbeard shot at a crew member and accidentally hit his friend in the knee, disabling him. When Blackbeard was killed and his crew captured, Hands saved his own skin by turning 'king's evidence' in return for a pardon. His ultimate fate is unknown.

In Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* (1882), Israel Hands sailed not with Blackbeard but with Captain Flint and, of course, the fearsome Long John Silver. A menacing, merciless figure with a hunger for money and villainy, Hands almost kills young Jim Hawkins before the brave cabin boy luckily gains the upper hand and gets the better of the wily pirate.

ISAAC 'IKEY' SOLOMON C.1787-1850

A master fence, Ikey Solomon is the real-life Fagin!

In the considerable canon of Charles Dickens few characters have excited as much debate as Fagin, the gangmaster and fence immortalised in *Oliver Twist* (1837).

If Fagin seemed too villainous to be true, it might come as a surprise to learn of the tale of Isaac 'Ikey' Solomon, who achieved criminal infamy in 19th century London.

Ikey Solomon's jewellery shop was the front for one of the capital's most lucrative fencing businesses, a profession that he took to with aplomb. Eventually his business caught up with him and he was committed to a prison hulk. On his release he resumed his criminal career, with the authorities soon catching up with him again.

He escaped his transport to Newgate and fled, heading first for Europe then America, before finally travelling to Australia in pursuit of his wife, who had been transported.

Fresh arrest warrants followed Solomon and he eventually returned to London to face a trial that served as the inspiration for Fagin's hard-hitting fictional trial.

Another inspiration came from unsubstantiated rumours that Solomon employed a gang of children whom he employed as pickpockets, feeding his fencing business with fresh goods.

He was transported back to Australia and it was there that he died but in the character of Fagin, Ikey Solomon casts a long shadow.



Ikey Solomon was a talented fence, but when he turned to stealing his luck ran out

Grave of the Griffin Warrior

The discovery of the treasure-filled grave of a warrior buried in Greece 3,500 years ago continues to astonish archaeologists

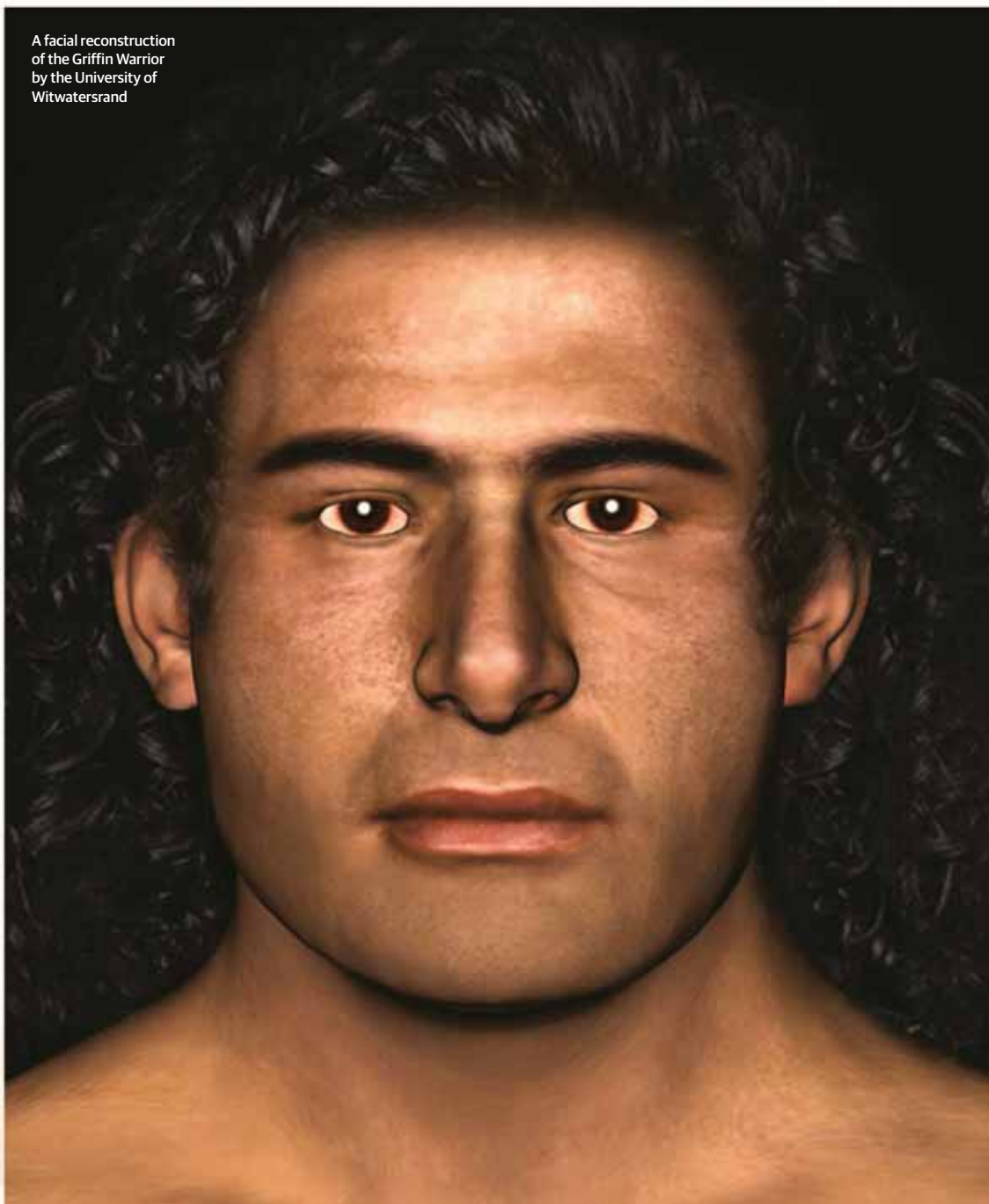
Written by Rebecca Ford

It is the stuff that archaeological dreams are made of - a dig that uncovered the intact grave of a Mycenaean warrior who was buried around 1500 BCE, his tomb filled with an extraordinary range of treasures including silver cups, a sword, golden rings, precious stones and even a bronze mirror. Not only that, but the discovery is considered to be of such immense historical significance - with the potential to deepen and inform our whole understanding of the ancient world - that it has been hailed by the Greek Ministry of Culture as the, "...most important tomb to have been discovered in 65 years in continental Greece." The grave is situated in a field near the famed Palace of Nestor at ancient Pylos - which is near the modern day town of Chora in Messinia - however, it predates the palace by several hundred years.

The earliest advanced civilisation in Europe is said to date back to around 2600 BCE with the Minoans of the island of Crete. Named after the mythical King Minos, they developed Linear A - an early script, traded widely across the Mediterranean and Aegean - and were skilled artists, metalworkers and makers of ceramics. They are widely portrayed as gentle merchants and agriculturalists who revered female deities and built sophisticated cities with stone roads, sewage systems and grand palaces. The largest known Minoan site is the palace of Knossos, on Crete. However, by around 1450 BCE, their influence seems to have given way to that of the Mycenaean culture of the mainland - perhaps, many scholars think, after the Mycenaeans invaded and conquered Crete and the palace of Knossos was burned.

The name Mycenaean derives from the fortified palace of Mycenae in the Peloponnese, which was excavated in the 1870s by German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann, a pioneer who also uncovered Troy. Uncovering a wealth of artefacts

A facial reconstruction of the Griffin Warrior by the University of Witwatersrand



“Most important tomb to have been discovered in continental Greece”

including weapons, pottery and treasures made of silver and gold, he identified Mycenae as the palace of King Agamemnon, who was celebrated by Homer as the ruler who led the Greek forces in the Trojan War.

The discoveries attested to the wealth and prosperity of Mycenae, which Homer had referred to as “rich in gold”. Schliemann also uncovered a number of shaft graves – deep rectangular tombs that have traditionally been viewed as typical of early Mycenaean practice, later superseded by their characteristic beehive tombs.

The Mycenaeans built other strongholds across the Greek mainland at Tiryns, Thebes and Athens as well as at Pylos. Their culture, which has traditionally been portrayed as more warlike, male dominated and less artistically sophisticated than that of the Minoans (one academic once described them as “barbarians” in comparison with the Cretans), spread from the Peloponnese across the eastern Mediterranean.

They traded extensively – probably in commodities such as oil and wine, as well as ceramics – and appear to have been skilled engineers, building bridges, fortifications and both drainage and irrigation systems. Their civilisation flourished until around 1100 BCE when it rapidly

Excavations at the site have continued to yield fascinating objects since the first discovery

THE KEY FINDS

Unlike most Mycenaean graves, there were no ceramics, but glittering gems, carved stones and weaponry instead

The rings

Four rings were found, made of layers of gold and etched with scenes depicting typically Minoan motifs. One shows a leaping bull, another depicts a woman offering a bull's horn to a goddess who is seated on a throne and holding a mirror. Then there are five finely-dressed women at a seaside shrine, while the fourth shows a woman holding a staff with two birds on either side. The Cretan artistry provided excellent evidence for cultural exchange.



Seal stones

Archaeologists discovered more than 50 seal stones (a sort of amulet) in the grave around the warrior's skeleton. These seal stones were adorned with Minoan-style carvings that were depicting various things such as goddesses, lions, bulls, reeds and altars. It is thought that they were originally made in Crete.

The sheer number of stones alone is highly unusual in a grave of this type and attests to the high social status of the Griffin Warrior.



Sword & dagger

The grave contained a number of different weapons including a stunning 91-centimetre-long sword with a hilt that is made of ivory and gold. It was on the left side of the grave, by the man's chest.

Beneath it was a dagger with a hilt, intricately decorated with gold. The positioning of these items within the grave must have been of some symbolic importance, perhaps reflecting his skill as a fighter or his political or social power.



The mirror

The presence of a traditionally feminine item such as the bronze mirror is highly unusual in a male grave – at least in the sites that have been excavated to date.

The bronze mirror has an ivory handle and was placed above the Griffin Warrior's legs – this position may be suggesting that the mirror might hold some special significance. There could be some kind of allusion to the second of the golden rings in which a goddess holds a mirror.



Misthios mystery

declined - perhaps, most scholars think, due to waves of invasion during which Mycenaean sites were destroyed and plundered. However, it was Mycenaean culture that provided the roots of Classical Greece, the civilisation immortalised by Homer in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.

Although the Mycenaeans might appear to be very different peoples to the Minoans, there was a degree of cultural interchange - though to what extent is unclear. It is an issue that scholars have long debated. "We have known for a century that people on the mainland started importing objects from Minoan Crete," said Professor John Bennet, director of the British School at Athens and professor of Aegean archaeology at the University of Sheffield.

Conclusive evidence for Minoan influence on Mycenaean culture came when Carl Blegen of the University of Cincinnati discovered King Nestor's Palace, Ancient Pylos, in 1939. The clay tablets he found, on which Linear B script were inscribed, proved similar to ones found in Knossos, demonstrating a strong cultural link.

In Linear B script, each symbol stands for a syllable. It formed the basis for the Greek alphabet, where a symbol represents a vowel or consonant. Now, the discovery of the Griffin Warrior's tomb looks set to shed new light on this aspect of the history of the ancient world.

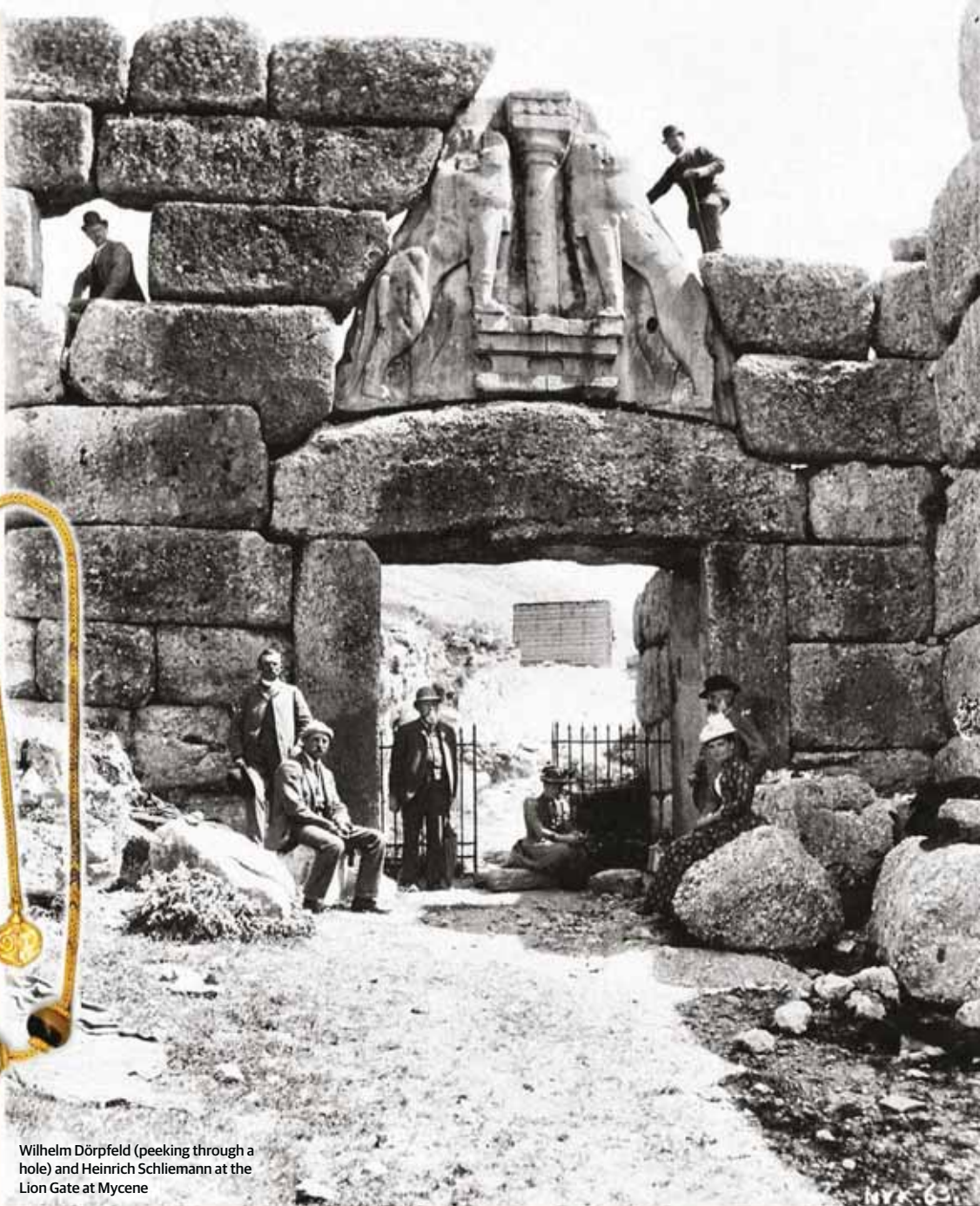
The tomb was discovered in May 2015 by Jack L. Davis, professor of Greek archaeology at the University of Cincinnati, and Sharon Stocker, his wife and fellow archaeologist who represents the University of Cincinnati in excavations at the Palace of Nestor.

They assembled an international team of experts, with the initial intention of searching a field near the palace for evidence of settlement, perhaps domestic dwellings.

They began to dig where some stones were sticking out of the ground and soon realised that they had not uncovered a house, but unexpectedly a grave. Work commenced in earnest and it was not long before Davis and Stocker received a text, "Better come. Hit bronze."

The bronze artefacts discovered were just the start. The shaft grave - around 1.5 metres deep, 1.2 metres wide and 2.4 metres long - contained the well-preserved skeleton of a man in his early 30s. The warrior was lying on his back and had been buried in a wooden coffin, which had long decayed, but the grave was otherwise undamaged. The astonished archaeologists soon realised the grave also held a dazzling treasure trove, for the skeleton was surrounded by an extraordinary array of artefacts: weapons to his left and at his

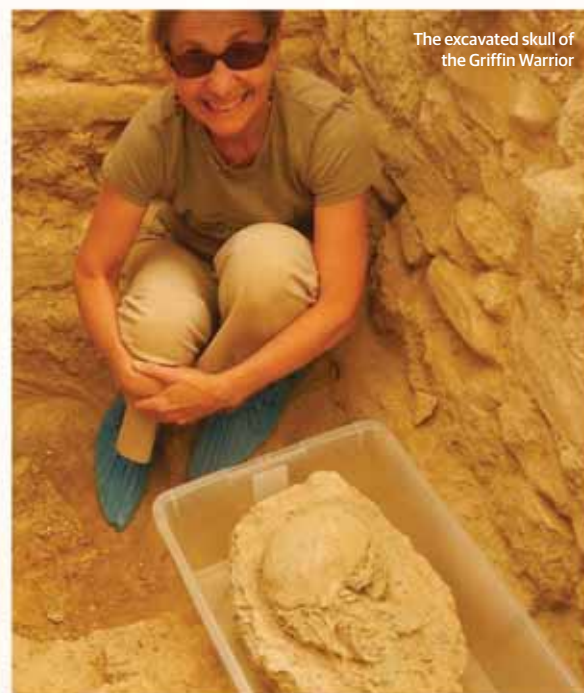
A necklace with two gold pendants and jewels, found in the grave



Wilhelm Dörpfeld (peeking through a hole) and Heinrich Schliemann at the Lion Gate at Mycenae



A decorated ivory comb found in the grave with the Griffin Warrior



The excavated skull of the Griffin Warrior

DIGITAL RECONSTRUCTION

This digital reconstruction of the grave as it was discovered shows the most impressive finds, including the skeleton of the warrior himself.

NECKLACE

A gold necklace more than 75 centimetres long was found in the grave, which had avoided being looted over the centuries.

BRONZE MIRROR

This, along with the jewellery, challenges previous assumptions that these objects were the preserve of wealthy women.

WEAPONRY

In the grave, weaponry and paraphernalia including a blade, bronze short sword and a hilt of a Minoan sword were found.

GOLD CUP

Also found in the grave was a gold cup, adding to the extensive collection of precious items buried with this person of authority.

LONE SKELETON

The item at the centre of the team's excitement was of course the skeleton, particularly as it appears to have been buried alone.

feet, jewellery to his right.

Pitchers and other items that had originally rested above the body were on his chest.

The researchers dated the burial to around 1500 BCE, several hundred years before Nestor's palace was built and in the early years of Mycenaean civilisation. Among the weapons was a large bronze sword, with a gold and ivory hilt, and a golden-hilted dagger.

There were cups and pitchers - unusually these were all made of gold, silver and bronze (no mere ceramics for him), delicately etched seal stones (a sort of amulet) and jewels that included a golden chain and pendant, and four gold signet rings.

Thousands of beads made from materials such as amethyst, amber, carnelian, jasper and gold lay beside him, many drilled with holes suggesting

that they would once have been strung together to form necklaces. Perhaps to ensure that the warrior looked his best for his passage to the next world, the grave also contained a bronze mirror with an ivory handle and six ivory combs.

The final touch - which gave the man his nickname - was an ivory plaque embellished with the image of a griffin, which lay between his legs. The griffin, a mythological beast with

a lion's body and eagle's head, was associated with power. Most Mycenaean graves appear to contain more than one body. "It's extremely unusual to find an undisturbed tomb of a single burial," explained Professor Bennet, who added, "We have also all been astonished by just how many objects it contained." What makes the findings particularly significant is that although buried on the mainland, the vast majority of

"The discovery of the Griffin Warrior's tomb looks set to shed new light on this aspect of the history of the ancient world"

The team delve further into the site in search of fresh treasures



PALACE OF NESTOR

It is the best preserved Mycenaean palace in Greece and has now re-opened after restoration

This impressive complex in the Peloponnese was built around 1300 BCE by King Nestor, ruler of ancient Pylos – who is mentioned by Homer in both *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* and is reputed to have taken part in the Trojan War.

Perched on a hilltop with glorious views of Navarino Bay, it was an administrative, political and financial hub. In addition to the main palace stood the king's residence – a smaller, older palace – and a large workshop or guardhouse. The residential buildings were two storeys high with 105 rooms on the ground floor alone.

The site was first excavated in 1939 by Carl Blegen of the University of Cincinnati, who discovered a large cache of clay tablets written in Mycenaean Linear B script, an adaptation of Linear A script used by the Minoans in Crete, therefore demonstrating a clear link between the two cultures. Linear B is the precursor to Modern Greek. Excavations resumed after the war in 1952 and continued until the 1960s where the works revealed the presence of a huge throne room with a circular hearth, a brightly coloured geometric floor and walls decorated with fine frescoes. Storerooms were filled with hundreds of wine cups. Perhaps most famous is the bathroom, which boasts a deep, decorated bathtub ideal for luxurious royal soaks. According to legend Nestor's daughter bathed Telemachus here. The complex burned down in 1200 BCE and was never rebuilt. The palace has now re-opened to visitors after a three-year restoration, costing €2.5 million.



One of the Linear B Mycenaean script tablets found at the Palace of Nestor

them appear to have come from Minoan Crete – or at least have been made in Minoan style. They therefore provide evidence for extensive cultural interchange and a strong Minoan influence on early Mycenaean society.

Did the Griffin Warrior himself come from Crete? Was he a Mycenaean who had looted goods from the island or had he had them custom-made locally in Minoan style? Had the items been imported by traders, supplying mainland markets with desirable Minoan goods?

As yet, no one can be sure. While the presence of martial items, such as the sword, suggests he was a warrior, the vast amount of jewellery confuses the picture, as it was commonly believed that such trinkets were only buried with wealthy women. One explanation could be that the jewels were offerings to a deity.

Then there are the many seal stones, small gems used as amulets, which might suggest he was a religious leader. He was however, certainly wealthy, and certainly important.

The extent to which the grave goods exhibit Minoan imagery, and showcase Minoan art, is fascinating. "The four rings bear scenes of such distinctively Minoan iconography that we might well have questioned their authenticity had they not been found in an intact grave," said Professor Bennet. One ring, for instance, shows a leaping bull – a motif commonly associated with Minoan culture and one that gave rise to the legend of the Minotaur. Then we come to the seal stones, which are intricately decorated with typically Minoan scenes – goddesses, lions, bulls and men indulging in their favourite Minoan sport of leaping over a bull's horns.

Although we know little about him, we do have some idea of the appearance of this 3,500-year-old man, as specialists at the University of Witwatersrand have performed a facial reconstruction, revealing the warrior was dark and handsome with strong features and a powerful neck. Researchers will soon carry out DNA analysis on the skeleton of this mysterious man. His teeth are in good condition and so they may yield information about his genetic background,

while tests should also provide an insight into his diet and help to determine the cause of death. If plant material is found, it might be able to be used to provide a radiocarbon date for the burial. The grave has now been sealed over and the artefacts taken away for careful scientific analysis.

As Professor Bennet explains, though, the grave is not just significant for its contents but also for the very nature of the tomb itself.

It has traditionally been thought that the early Mycenaeans buried their dead in shaft graves but that the practice was later superseded by the use of beehive tombs.

However the Griffin Warrior is buried in a shaft grave not far from a beehive tomb that was excavated by Carl Blegen in the 1950s – and that beehive tomb was built before the Griffin Warrior was laid to rest. It seems that this discovery will cause scholars to question much of what is known about this period in Greek history. It will also likely pique public interest in the identity of the swarthy stranger from another age; a man who was ceremonially buried with possessions that even he – powerful though he undoubtedly was – could not take with him when he died.

“We might well have questioned their authenticity had they not been found in an intact grave”



The progress that had been made on the excavation by late May 2015

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Charles II of Spain looking as authoritative as the paint could muster, but even artistic flattery can't disguise his 'Habsburg jaw' and sickly complexion



Bad Blood

From the Spanish Habsburgs to Queen Victoria's grandchildren, how centuries of inbreeding and genetic mutation led Europe's royal families to ruin

Written by Charlie Evans

He endured violent convulsions and hallucinations, and his pronounced underbite and engorged tongue meant he was unable to close his teeth together. The malformed jaw made eating and talking nearly impossible, and he suffered uncontrollable spells of diarrhoea and vomiting.

It was rumoured that he was bewitched; his painful and disfigured body the result of witchcraft, a curse, or the ritual consummation of the brains of criminals that he had devoured in hot chocolate drinks. But the truth was just as unsavoury and much closer to home. Charles II of Spain's birth defects were the result of the accumulation of over two centuries of inbreeding.

Charles was unable to speak at all until he was four, and it wouldn't be until the age of eight

that he would take his first steps. He was born to Philip IV of Spain (1605-1655) and Mariana of Austria (1634-1665); a matrimony of uncle and niece, which made young Charles not only their son but also their great-nephew and first cousin respectively. Unfortunately their consanguineous marriage was not a solitary ill-fated pairing. Instead it had become a habit in the Habsburg family, especially the Spanish line. Incestuous relationships had been so common in his dynasty and for so long that by the time Charles II was born he was more inbred than a child whose parents were brother and sister.

In Europe, royal inbreeding to one degree or another was most prevalent from the Medieval era until the outbreak of the First World War. Unable to marry commoners and faced with a dwindling dating pool of royals of equivalent social status – especially as Reformation and revolution

diminished the available stock increasingly rapidly from the 16th century onwards – the only viable option was to marry a relative.

Those expected to succeed to the throne were unable to make morganatic matches – unions between royals and those of lesser rank. But even when the bride or groom-to-be held the title of prince or princess, unequal unions were discouraged. It was a surprisingly nuanced affair and could make or break a regime's legitimacy. Queen Victoria's (1819-1901) marriage to her first cousin Prince Albert (1819-1861) in 1840 was controversial, not because of their close kinship but because while she was the descendant of a king (George III of Great Britain), and was born a royal princess (Her *Royal* Highness), he was the son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, one of myriad minuscule German principalities. While still a prince Albert was a prince of a very

Royal Inbreeding



Philip IV of Spain,
Charles II's father...
and great uncle

Mariana of Austria,
Charles II's mother...
and first cousin

different - lesser - magnitude and styled as His *Serene* Highness instead.

The worst this union caused Victoria and Albert was social awkwardness, but for more fragile regimes in more tempestuous political climates the need to marry royal princes to royal princesses of the correct denomination of Christianity, saw them look along their own family lines for unattached blue bloods of appropriate pedigree.

While the practice of marrying blood relatives served a dynastic purpose to preserve privilege and power within family lines (particularly useful in an era where noblewomen wielded little direct influence, save as matchmakers or regents for their underage offspring), the Habsburgs indulged the custom with particularly reckless abandon. This led to the eventual extinction of an entire branch of the family.

The Spanish Habsburg dynasty was effectively founded by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1500-1558), who through various canny marital hookups found himself heir to three families: his own which dominated central Europe, the House of Valois-Burgundy, which dominated the low countries, and the House of Trastámara which ruled Spain and its overseas empire in America and Asia. This concentration of power proved too much for one man and he was succeeded by his young brother Ferdinand I (1503-1564) as Archduke of Austria and King of Hungary, and on his older brother's death Holy Roman Emperor.

The title of King of Spain and the lands associated with it, be they in the Netherlands, South America or Sicily, continued down Charles V's line.

Each branch ran in parallel, and there was always someone to marry from the other side of the family. Over the next 200 years a total of 11 marriages were contracted by the Spanish Habsburg kings. Most of these marriages were consanguineous unions, with nine occurring in a degree of third cousins or closer.

The Habsburgs' territorial acquisition via marriage became so established that the dynasty gained a motto attributed to their tactics, "Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube!" ("Let others wage war. You, happy Austria, marry!").



A typical story of what became a very tangled family tree can be seen with Charles V and his wife Isabella of Portugal (1503-1529). They had two children - Philip II of Spain (1527-1598), and a daughter Maria of Austria (1528-1603). The dynasty feared that if Philip died before he had a male heir, Spain would be lost. So the decision was made to marry Maria to her first cousin Maximilian II (1527-1576). As the eldest son to Ferdinand I, Maximilian II had inherited their central European titles and lands after his father's death, and so the Holy Roman Emperor married his own eldest daughter, Anna of Austria (1527-1576), back to the

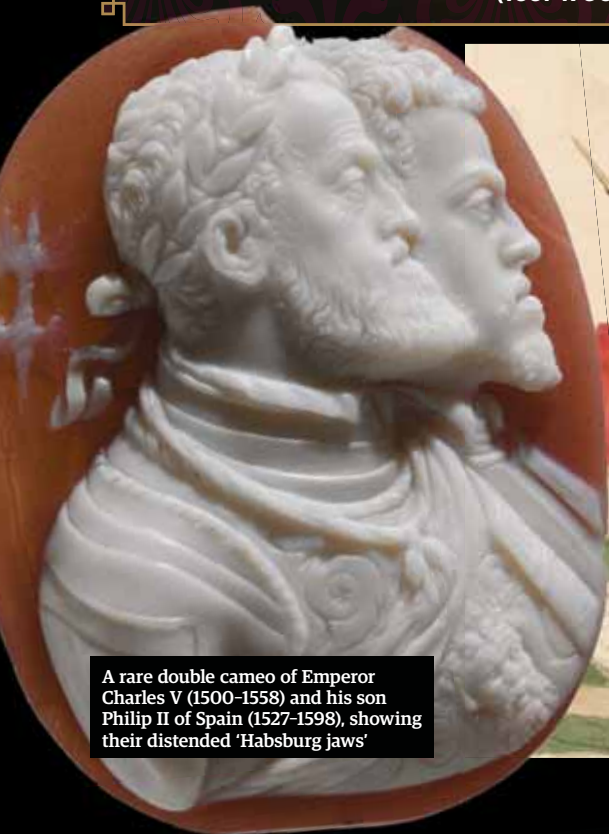
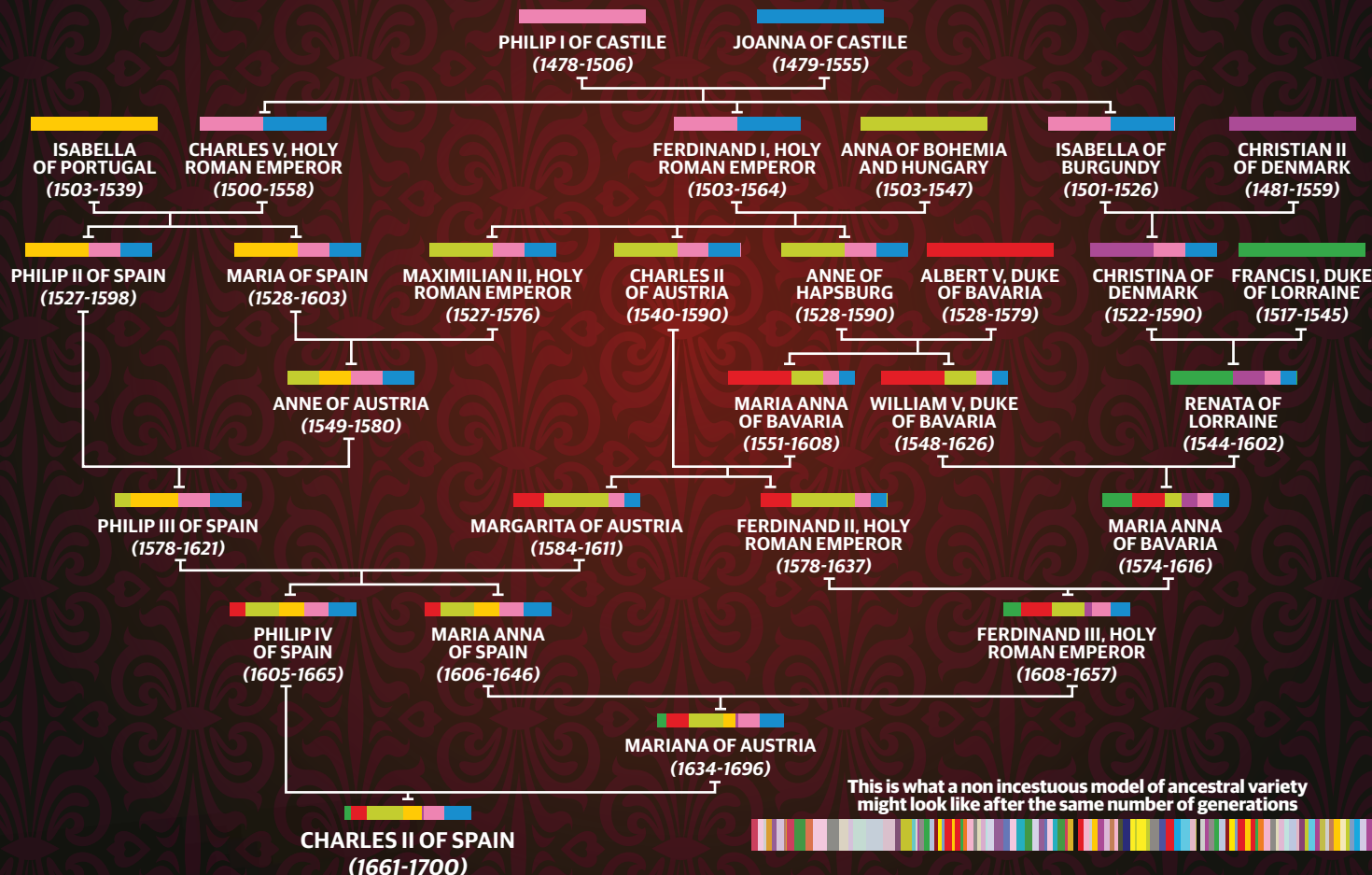
other side of the family to her uncle, Philip II of Spain (1527-1498). This acted as insurance after Philip II's third wife, Elisabeth, died in childbirth, leaving him widowed with two daughters.

These intermarriages crossing from one side of the family to the other repeat over the generations, either between uncles/aunts and nephews/nieces or between cousins. But, unbeknownst to the royal family, they had started to pass down more than crowns, crests and other baubles to their descendants. In the 16th century, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V had once ruled much of what is now Germany, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, southern Italy, western Poland, and emerging colonies in America and Asia. His was the first empire upon which "the sun never set". But a century later, the genetic line had deteriorated so severely that the final male heir was physically incapable of producing children. Subsequently bringing an end to Spanish Habsburg rule and the family branch became extinct.

When a child is born they contain a shuffled mix of combined genetic material their two parents. But when the gene pools in two people are very similar there is a higher chance that the child will inherit something dangerous. Either arising as a spontaneous mutation or lurking dormant for generations, aggressive inherited diseases are usually 'recessive' and require both parents to be carriers of the genetic condition for it

THE TWISTED TREE OF CHARLES II

How the restricted gene pool of the Spanish Habsburgs ensured a fatal lack of variety



A rare double cameo of Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) and his son Philip II of Spain (1527-1598), showing their distended 'Habsburg jaws'



A French political cartoon of George III. While few of them dealt with the king's health, these depictions did add to his image of grotesquery



A watercolour by Dr Leonard Portal Mark showing the marks of internal haemorrhaging on the chest in a patient with haemophilia

Royal Inbreeding

A lock of hair belonging to George III. Tests revealed a high dose of arsenic which was used for medical treatment, but may have made the effects of porphyria worse



Four generations of porphyria carriers: Queen Victoria, Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, and the young Princess Feodora



"Queen Victoria likely developed a spontaneous mutation in her genes"



Franz Xaver Winterhalter's painting of Victoria and Albert's young family. The royal couple were first cousins, and through their children seeded a number of medical conditions throughout Europe

to be passed along to their offspring. As carriers do not have symptoms of the disease the parents are often oblivious to the deadly combination of code they will pass onto their offspring.

While these diseases are usually rare, when two individuals are related the chances are higher that they will have the same dangerous genes. The closer the genetic relationship, the higher the genetic similarity. While third cousin matches might be safe the risk is significantly ramped up when the blood relatives are even closer, such as siblings. It starts to become an even bigger problem when not only your father is your uncle, but your grandmother is also your aunt as in the case of Charles II of Spain.

When a family has a history of generations of inbreeding these recessive mutations start appearing more frequently until a child is born that is battling myriad diseases.

Children unlucky enough to be born as a result of incestuous pairings are substantially more likely to suffer from congenital birth defects and will be at a higher risk of infant loss, cancer, and reduced fertility. In the Spanish Habsburgs the most distinctive effect of inbreeding was the 'Habsburg jaw'. Medically known as mandibular prognathism, the defect is commonly associated with inbreeding, and like many other rare diseases, is a trait associated with recessive genes.

In the case of Charles II of Spain, there are two genetic diseases that are believed to have contributed to his demise: combined pituitary hormone deficiency, which causes infertility, impotence, weak muscles, and digestive problems,

and distal renal tubular acidosis, which causes bloody urine, rickets, and a large head relative to one's body size.

It was not just the Habsburgs that were plagued with diseases and deformities at the hands of inbreeding. Queen Victoria likely developed a spontaneous mutation in her genes that caused her to carry the genetic disease haemophilia. The rare bleeding disorder that prevents the blood from clotting effectively causing its victims to bleed out, and the most trivial of bumps to produce internal haemorrhaging. Queen Victoria married her first cousin who was also a carrier of the fatal disease. When the two sets of genes combined in their children the disease fired into action and the pair subsequently spread the condition throughout European royalty, to Spain, Germany and Russia. One of Victoria's own children died from complications due to haemophilia, while a further five grandchildren succumbed in the following decades.

George III is thought to have been affected by another recessive disease - porphyria - which is caused by the inheritance of two recessive genes and characterised by blue urine and insanity. Porphyria was common in the highly inbred House of Hanover. Victoria is also believed to have bequeathed porphyria to some of her descendants, most dramatically the German House of Hohenzollern (already descended from George I of Great Britain) where it may have contributed to Kaiser Wilhelm II's erratic behaviour in the years leading up to the First World War. In November 1908, Reginald Brett, 2nd Viscount Esher - courtier and confidant of Britain's Edward VII - speculated as much, writing in his diary, "I am sure that the taint of George III is in his blood."

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, Princess Victoria, also showed the same tell-tale symptoms of porphyria. She had been married off to Frederick III, the first German Kaiser, their union resulted in the unpredictable Wilhelm II and sickly Princess Charlotte. The princess spent her life suffering from abdominal pains, blisters around her face, and dark red urine.

The undiagnosed ailment was passed onto her daughter Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, who committed suicide in 1945, and a 1998 analysis of her remains proved inconclusive.

For the Spanish Habsburgs though, their story ended on 1 November 1700. While Charles II was married twice, in 1679 to Marie Louise of Orléans (1662-1689) and after her death to Maria Anna of Neuburg (1667-1740), he had never conceived a child and was in all likelihood unable to do so. He had spent most of his reign powerless, with others acting as regent. He retired young, unable to cope with the demands of being a ruler, with a frail and feeble body that had started to crumble. He had come to resemble an elderly man and was almost completely immobile due to the oedema swelling in his legs, abdomen, and face. He died bald, senile, and impotent, aged just 38.

For Charles II, his life was difficult and tragically short. The true extent of his conditions were not revealed until a grisly autopsy that stated his body "did not contain a single drop of blood; his heart was the size of a peppercorn; his lungs corroded; his intestines rotten and gangrenous; he had a single testicle, black as coal, and his head was full of water".

GENE GENIE

Geneticist and broadcaster Dr Adam Rutherford on the science of inbreeding



What happens genetically when offspring are produced from two closely related individuals?

We have two sets of all our genes - one set inherited from your mother, the other from your father. Frequently only one of each gene will be actively expressed and some diseases require both versions of the gene to be the same, and these characteristics are called recessive.

For example for a person to have ginger hair they need to have inherited a ginger hair gene from both parents. For recessive diseases, you have to have two copies of the defective gene to actually have the disease, which means that a person can have one copy and not show any symptoms - a carrier.

The more closely related to people are the more likely their children will inherit the same versions of genes from each parent, which increases the chances of a recessive disease being expressed. The metric for this is called the inbreeding coefficient,

basically, a measure of the proportion of each set of genes that are the same from each parent. If a brother and sister had a child together their inbreeding coefficient would be 0.25, that is, 25 per cent of their genes are the same from both parents.

How did scientists and historians determine that many of Charles II's conditions were likely to have been caused by incest?

With Charles II of Spain, his inbreeding coefficient was calculated using his family tree back through more than ten generations, and it came out as 0.254 - he was more inbred than the child of a brother and sister.

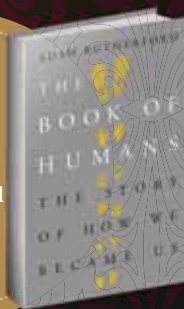
With that level of inbreeding, it's not really possible to isolate any specific disease, as there would have been many conditions that emerged in him. It has been suggested that combined pituitary hormone deficiency fits many of Charles's symptoms, and is a recessive disorder

occurs when you have two copies of a mutated *PROPI* gene.

How common was inbreeding in history?

As for how inbred humankind is, the answer is very, but mostly not enough for it to be problematic, most of the time. Pedigree collapse is what happens over a long enough time of consistent inbreeding, where offspring become inviable. In the Habsburgs, it happened over seven generations because of the cumulative effect of two centuries of inbreeding.

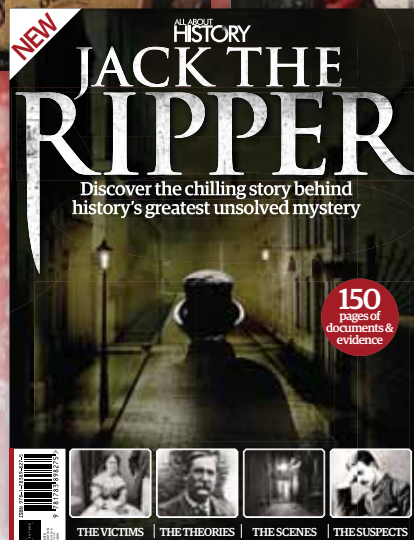
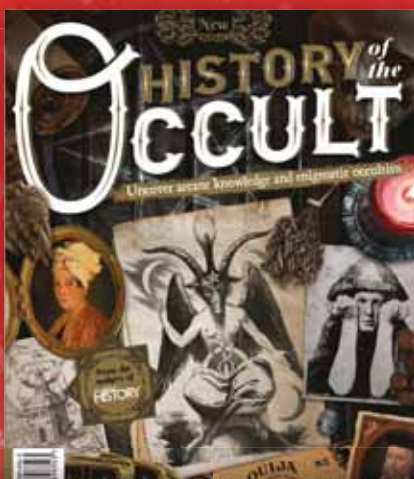
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King Sancho VII of Navarre assaults the Almohad caliph's tent

CROWNING GLORY

Sancho VII commanded the Crusaders' left flank in a pincer movement that left him free to hit the Almohad camp, chasing the caliph himself from the battlefield.

FORCED TO FIGHT

African slaves were armed with spears and chained to posts around the caliph's tent, placing them between their master and the Crusader charge. They had no choice but to stand and fight, and they were slaughtered in the melee.

100,000 DEAD?

In his triumphant letter to Pope Innocent III, Alfonso VIII of Castile wrote: "On their side 100,000 armed men or more fell in the battle [...]. But hardly any in the army of the Lord." The real casualty rate is estimated to be between 12-14,000 Christians and 22-30,000 Muslims.



LAS NAVAS DE TOLOSA

SOUTH-CENTRAL SPAIN, 16 JULY 1212

Written by William E Welsh

PLENTY OF PLUNDER

With the caliph's camp in Crusader clutches, the Christians were free to loot. Among the treasures taken was a tapestry banner that covered the mouth of the caliph's tent. This was sent to a monastery in the capital of Castile.

Fast-riding bands of mounted Christian knights raided Muslim villages, towns, and castles along the Castilian-Andalusian frontier in 1194. The raids were part of offensive operations by King Alfonso VIII of Castile aimed against the Berber Almohad Dynasty. It was a challenge that could not go unanswered by Caliph Abu Yaqub Yusuf.

The following spring the caliph assembled a multi-ethnic caliphal army in North Africa, ferried it across the Strait of Gibraltar and marched north seeking battle with his Christian nemesis.

When word reached Alfonso of the formidable army headed his way, he hastily gathered a large army in Toledo consisting of Castilian and Navarrese knights, warrior-monks of the military orders, and municipal militiamen with which to engage the caliph.

The two hosts clashed on 19 June outside the partially completed Christian hilltop fortress at Alarcos. The Muslim horse archers rained hissing death upon the densely-packed ranks of the Crusader army. After softening up the enemy with storms of arrows that blackened the sky, the Muslim horsemen systematically began carving up Alfonso's army.

To save the remainder of his army, Alfonso negotiated an agreement with Caliph Yusuf.

He agreed to pay an enormous sum of gold if allowed to safely withdraw the remnants of his badly bloodied army. Leaving behind a dozen hostages to guarantee payment, the Christian

commander returned to the safety of Toledo's sand-coloured walls. After his victory, Yusuf took the Islamic honorific al-Mansur, meaning 'the one who is victorious'.

The Almohad victory at Alarcos so unnerved Alfonso that he did not conduct offensive operations against the Almohads for a decade and a half. During that period, the Almohads conquered many of the towns and fortresses south and west of Toledo. Muslim raiders even burnt the lush vineyards surrounding the city.

By the early 8th century, the Islamic Umayyad Caliphate had wrested control of the Iberian Peninsula from the Visigoths and established a Muslim-ruled domain known as al-Andalus.

Although resistance by the non-Muslim peoples occurred almost immediately, it would not be until the 11th century that the Christian states of the north were able to begin recapturing territory in the peninsula in what became known as the Reconquista. In the mid-11th century the Berber Almoravid Dynasty had supplanted the Umayyads.

The Almoravids were in turn destroyed in the early 12th century by another Berber dynasty, known as the Almohads.

Although the Kingdom of León had spearheaded and directed the Reconquista in its initial period, Castile had emerged in the early 12th century as the dominant Christian power in the war against the rival Muslims.

Previously a frontier province of the Kingdom of León, Castile stood to become the most powerful

Three Christian kings in Iberia joined forces against Almohad Caliph Muhammad al-Nasir



kingdom in Iberia should it eventually come to retake southern Iberia.

But that was a long way off. In the second half of the 12th century, the Christian kingdoms were thrust on the defensive by Almohad aggression under gifted commanders.

Alfonso VIII had inherited the throne of Castile when he was just two years old in 1158 and during his long minority Castile was highly vulnerable to Almohad offensives.

To prevent the loss of Toledo during this period, his uncle, King Fernando II of León, sent troops to garrison the city.

When Alfonso attained his majority in 1169, he continued the policy previously established of relying on the native Iberian military orders, such as the Orders of Alcantara, Calatrava, and Santiago, to defend the Castilian-Andalusian frontier.

A long history of conflict among the Christian kingdoms complicated the political and military situation in northern Iberia.

The kings squabbled over who had the right to various frontier castles and these squabbles led to frequent armed clashes.

If Castile, León, and Aragon were to succeed in defeating the Muslims, they would have to find a way to avoid distracting small wars against each other.

Alfonso achieved considerable success in his early campaigns against the Almohads. While Almohad forces were busy campaigning west of the Tagus River against Portuguese and Leónese forces in the early 1180s, the young Castilian monarch

invaded central al-Andalus besieging Córdoba and capturing Setefilla Castle midway between Córdoba and Seville. But Alfonso remained strictly on the defensive after his crushing defeat at Alarcos.

When Caliph Yusuf died in 1199, he was succeeded by Muhammad al-Nasir. It was not until 1209 that Alfonso was ready to resume sustained offensive operations against the Almohads.

The damaging raids, which increased in intensity over a period of two years, eventually provoked a response from al-Nasir. Crossing into Castile with a large host in June 1211, he besieged Salvatierra Castle, which was located approximately 60 miles south of Toledo. Since Alfonso's forces were widely scattered conducting raids, he was unable to assemble them in time to relieve the beleaguered garrison.

The caliph's army constructed siege engines and positioned them on nearly hilltops.

They pummelled the walls of Salvatierra Castle, ultimately forcing the garrison to surrender after 51 days. Leaving behind a Muslim force to hold Salvatierra, the caliph returned to Marrakesh confident that he would enjoy further success when he resumed offensive operations on the Castilian-Andalusian frontier the following spring.

After his experience at Alarcos, Alfonso knew that he could not take on the much larger caliphal army alone. He needed additional troops, not only from the other Christian kingdoms in Iberia, but also from France and Italy. In response to direct appeals for assistance from Alfonso, Pope

Innocent III instructed the prelates of the Christian kingdoms in Iberia, as well as those of southern France, to preach a Crusade that Alfonso would lead against the Almohads.

The pope counselled the Christian kings of Iberia that that in order to succeed against the Almohads they would have to stop their infighting and unite against a common foe.

He authorised the prelates to grant the indulgences for remission of sins not only to participants who took up the cross, but also to wealthy individuals who helped finance the expedition. As a result, a substantial number of knights in Poitou, Gascony, and Languedoc, as well as northern Italy, made preparations to journey to Toledo to join the Crusade.

The loss of Salvatierra Castle served to galvanise the Christian kingdoms against the Almohads. In spring 1212 the Crusading army began assembling in Toledo. Contingents from Aragon, Navarre, and Portugal arrived, as did knights from southern France and Italy.

King Pedro II of Aragon arrived in Toledo with a large body of troops. Although King Sancho of Navarre had sent word that he would participate, he did not arrive in time and Alfonso marched without him. The one Iberian monarch who refused to participate was King Alfonso IX of León. Alfonso IX was unwilling to set aside a long-simmering territorial dispute with Alfonso VIII.

Lastly, archbishops Arnaud Amaury of Narbonne, Guillaume Amanevi of Bourdeaux, and Rodrigo Ximenez de Rada of Toledo joined the expedition to furnish spiritual guidance and inspiration.

The cavalry had difficulty gaining an advantage over the Crusaders



“The damaging raids, which increased in intensity over a period of two years, eventually provoked a response from al-Nasir”

The Crusaders, who were clad in surcoats emblazoned with the cross, departed Toledo on 20 June marching south toward al-Andalus. Alfonso intended not only to recover frontier castles lost to the Almohads, but also defeat al-Nasir's caliphal army if he offered battle. The French, who marched in the vanguard, sacked Malagon Castle on June 24. The next objective, Calatrava Castle, fell to the Crusaders on 1 July.

A heated dispute arose over the division of the spoils from the two castles. The French believed that since they had done the bulk of the fighting involved in capturing the castles, they should receive all of the spoils, but the Iberian troops disagreed. When the resolution was not to the satisfaction of the French Crusaders, all but the 130 Narbonese knights led by Archbishop Arnaud departed for home in anger. The Italians also used the episode as an excuse to bow out.

The timely arrival, though, of King Sancho with 200 Navarrese knights served to offset the losses incurred by the departure of the foreign Crusaders.

The upside of the departure of the French and Italians was that the glory "would be credited to the famous Spaniards and not to the northerners," wrote the anonymous author of the *Latin Chronicle of the Kings of Castile* between 1217 and 1239.

Unwilling to squander precious time besieging the strong Muslim garrison holding Salvatierra Castle, Alfonso bypassed it. He intended to cross the Sierra Morena Mountains into the heart of al-Andalus.

Two days after the Crusaders set forth from Toledo, Caliph al-Nasir led his caliphal army north from Seville. Marching northeast, al-Nasir led his



CRUSADERS

NUMBER OF INFANTRY

22,250



NUMBER OF CAVALRY

4,700



TOTAL

26,950



KING ALFONSO VIII OF CASTILE

Alfonso had extensive experience fighting Muslims and was the consummate warrior-king.

- He was brave, charismatic, resourceful, and determined
- Often lacked good intelligence on the enemy force

LEADER

HEAVY CAVALRY

Clad from head to toe in mail and wearing helmets, the horsemen carried shields and were armed with lance and sword.

- Experienced knights whose shock charge delivered crushing blow
- Vulnerable to horse archers firing from a safe distance



KEY UNIT

LANCE

A 13-foot wooden pole with a sharp metal tip and a circular plate to prevent the hand from sliding up the shaft on impact.

- Transmitted combined force of horse and rider for powerful shock effect.
- Brittle and unsuited for repeated thrusts.



WEAPON



ALMOHADS

NUMBER OF INFANTRY

6,500



NUMBER OF CAVALRY

45,000



TOTAL

51,500



MUHAMMAD AL-NASIR

He conquered the Balearic Islands in 1203, and also captured the Salvatierra Castle in 1211.

- His army was twice as large as the Crusading army
- Prone to making implausible threats and boasts

LEADER

HORSE ARCHER

Wearing a mail tunic and conical helmet, they swept along the enemy line firing arrows from their composite bows.

- Superb mobility, excellent striking power, and a good mix of weapons
- Lacked staying power in melee with better armoured Crusaders



KEY UNIT

COMPOSITE BOW

Derived its impressive power from the contrasting properties of the horn and sinew from which the frame was made.

- Convenient for use on horseback, it had remarkable strength for its small size.
- Required substantial training to use effectively.



KEY UNIT

army past Córdoba and then turned north into the desolate Sierra Morena Mountains. The long Almohad column ascended into the Muradal Pass where it bivouacked to await the enemy's next move. The Muslim troops fanned out into the high ground on both sides of the pass. By blocking the pass, al-Nasir sought to prevent the Crusaders from reaching Almohad territory in the Guadalquivir basin to the south.

On 12 July, Alfonso reached Muradal Pass only to find it strongly held by al-Nasir's army. Alfonso had a stroke of good fortune when his scouts found a local shepherd who volunteered to lead the Crusaders through a hidden pass west of the Muslim position. Moving in a thin column through the narrow defile, the Crusaders debouched into Mesa del Ray having turned the Muslim army's left flank. At that point, al-Nasir had little choice but to counter-march to contest the Crusader advance into the heart of al-Andalusia.

The caliph redeployed his army in the southern foothills of the Sierra Morena, hoping to force a battle with the smaller Crusader army. The terrain was far more rugged than the field of battle at Alarcos. The land consisted of rocky hills criss-crossed with steep ravines. The two armies came within sight of each other on 13 July. They spent the next two days involved in peace negotiations. Both sides deployed for battle on 16 July.

Alfonso's forces consisted of heavy cavalry and heavy infantry. Both were clad in mail, wore helmets, and carried shields. The Crusader horsemen were armed with lances and swords, whereas the foot soldiers had spears and axes. In contrast, al-Nasir's army consisted of mostly infantry and archers, although there also were also horse archers and some medium cavalry. The Muslim foot soldiers carried swords, spears, maces, axes, and bows. The wide, open terrain of the plateau considerably favoured the powerful Crusader cavalry over the lighter Muslim cavalry.

In the decisive battle that unfolded on 16 July, al-Nasir was outfought by the more experienced Crusader commander.

The victorious Crusader army destroyed more than half of the caliphal army and acquired great plunder when it captured al-Nasir's baggage train, which contained gold to pay his troops. The Almohad Dynasty, racked by internal dissension, would not survive the 13th century.

The victory solidified Castilian control over central Iberia and put the Muslims in al-Andalusia on the defensive for the remainder of the Reconquista. Alfonso, who was astute enough to press his advantage, pushed his frontier 75 miles south to the Guadiana River.

Although Alfonso VIII died in 1214, his successors would complete the conquest of al-Andalus in 1249. This left the Kingdom of Granada as the only remaining Muslim-ruled realm in Iberia. It would fall to a future Castilian queen, Isabella, and her husband Ferdinand II of Aragon, to conquer it and complete the Reconquista.

16 JULY 1212

Christian forces join with rival armies in a turning point of the Reconquista

01 Crusader formation

The Crusaders form up in three sections with heavy cavalry in the front ranks and heavy infantry in the rear ranks. At the back of each section is a reserve led by a king and his retainers. King Sancho VII leads the Navarrese right wing, King Pedro II leads the Aragonese left wing, and King Alfonso VIII leads the Castilian centre. Alfonso's plan calls for the cavalry to charge first and the heavy infantry to charge second.

02 Muslim configuration

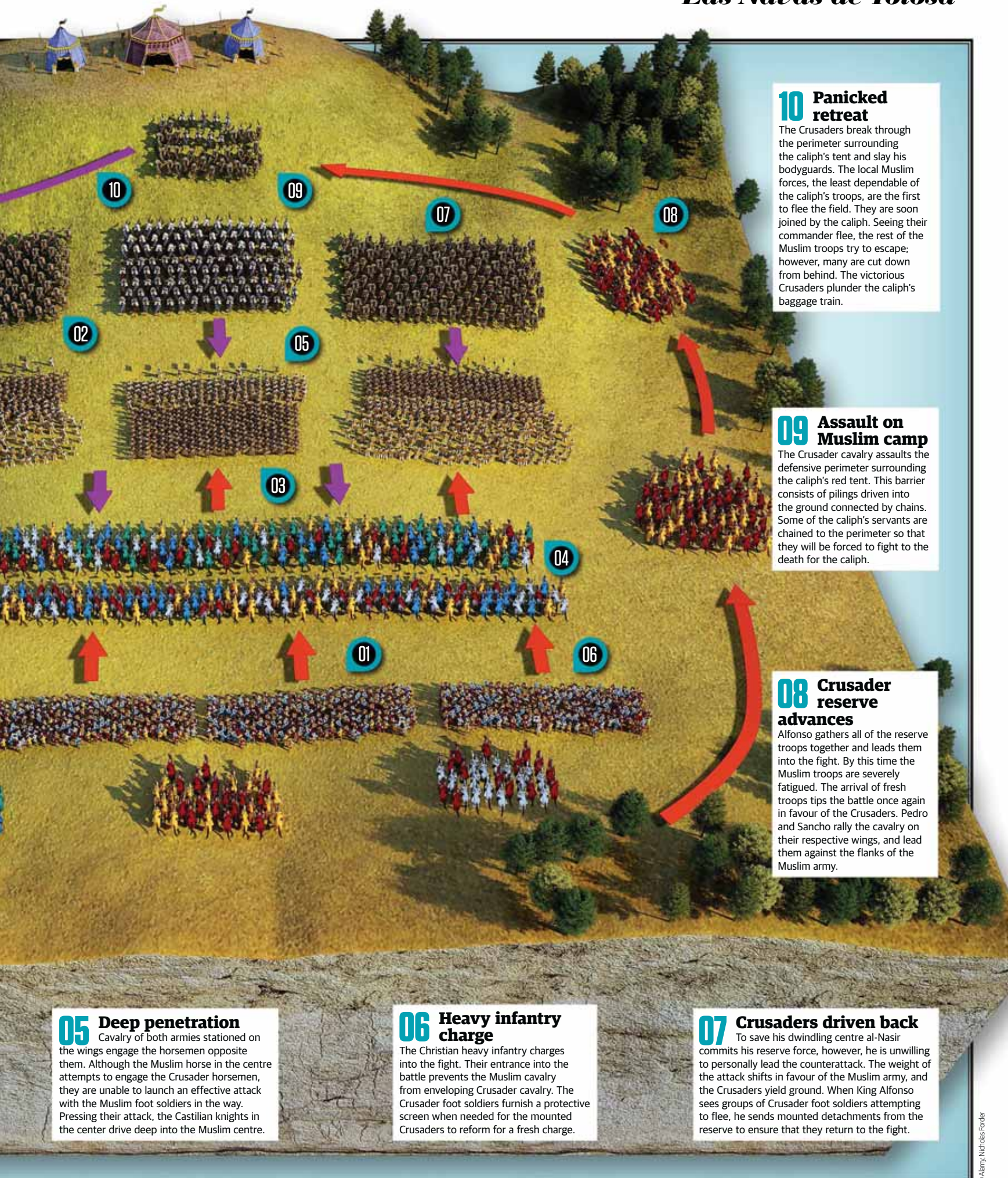
Caliph Muhammad al-Nasir deploys his light infantry at the front of his army. Behind them are deep ranks of Muslim light and medium cavalry. The light cavalry is positioned in the centre and the medium cavalry is stationed on each wing. Al-Nasir and his palace horsemen constitute a reserve stationed behind the army. Al-Nasir's plan calls for his swift medium cavalry to envelop the slower Christian heavy cavalry.

03 Missile attack

The battle begins when the Muslim light infantry advance against the Crusader cavalry. After moving within range, the slingers, javelin throwers, and bowmen fire on the enemy cavalry. Their weapons have little impact on the well-armoured Crusaders.

04 Mounted shock charge

The Crusaders respond to the missile attack by launching a headlong charge. The Muslim foot soldiers try to flee, but quickly become pinned between the enemy cavalry and the friendly cavalry behind them.



10 Panicked retreat

The Crusaders break through the perimeter surrounding the caliph's tent and slay his bodyguards. The local Muslim forces, the least dependable of the caliph's troops, are the first to flee the field. They are soon joined by the caliph. Seeing their commander flee, the rest of the Muslim troops try to escape; however, many are cut down from behind. The victorious Crusaders plunder the caliph's baggage train.

09 Assault on Muslim camp

The Crusader cavalry assaults the defensive perimeter surrounding the caliph's red tent. This barrier consists of pilings driven into the ground connected by chains. Some of the caliph's servants are chained to the perimeter so that they will be forced to fight to the death for the caliph.

08 Crusader reserve advances

Alfonso gathers all of the reserve troops together and leads them into the fight. By this time the Muslim troops are severely fatigued. The arrival of fresh troops tips the battle once again in favour of the Crusaders. Pedro and Sancho rally the cavalry on their respective wings, and lead them against the flanks of the Muslim army.

05 Deep penetration

Cavalry of both armies stationed on the wings engage the horsemen opposite them. Although the Muslim horse in the centre attempts to engage the Crusader horsemen, they are unable to launch an effective attack with the Muslim foot soldiers in the way. Pressing their attack, the Castilian knights in the center drive deep into the Muslim centre.

06 Heavy infantry charge

The Christian heavy infantry charges into the fight. Their entrance into the battle prevents the Muslim cavalry from enveloping Crusader cavalry. The Crusader foot soldiers furnish a protective screen when needed for the mounted Crusaders to reform for a fresh charge.

07 Crusaders driven back

To save his dwindling centre al-Nasir commits his reserve force, however, he is unwilling to personally lead the counterattack. The weight of the attack shifts in favour of the Muslim army, and the Crusaders yield ground. When King Alfonso sees groups of Crusader foot soldiers attempting to flee, he sends mounted detachments from the reserve to ensure that they return to the fight.

The 'What If' Newspaper

Tower of London Final

Interview by David J Williamson

28 July 1540

CRAFTY THOMAS CROMWELL DODGES DEATH!

Henry VIII's insidious advisor is back in his post and better placed than many to whisper into the ear of the impressionable young Edward VI

EXCLUSIVE Interview With



TRACY BORMAN

Tracy Borman is an author and historian, specialising in the Tudor period. Her books include the *Sunday Times* bestseller, *Thomas Cromwell: The Untold Story of Henry VIII's Most Faithful Servant*, *The Private Lives of the Tudors*. Tracy is also a broadcaster and has presented a number of history series, including *Private Lives*.

By the time of his execution on the orders of King Henry VIII, Thomas Cromwell had clawed and fought his way from being a humble commoner to be known as one of the most influential and powerful men in all of England.

His fall from grace was by no means unusual; as victims of Henry's sometimes

irrational and increasingly volatile behaviour many had suffered the very same fate. But what if Cromwell's career had not ended in this way?

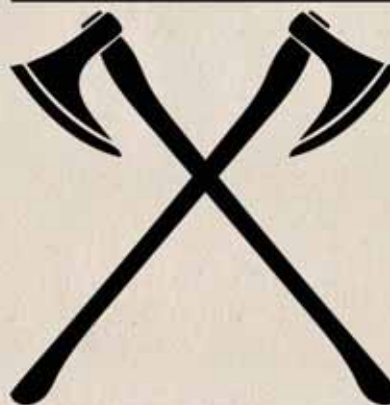
What if Henry had not been swayed by Cromwell's enemies and had continued to have him as his most loyal and trusted servant?

Such was the extent of the web of Cromwell's influence that, had he been given the opportunity to continue the picture of history for decades, perhaps even centuries, could have been so drastically changed that it is difficult to imagine it could be attributed to the existence of just one man.



Elizabeth may never have reached the throne, becoming a far less significant figure in history

NOBLE TRAITOR LOSES HIS HEAD



An undisclosed source close to Court has revealed previously unseen papers proving that the Duke of Norfolk and his family conspired with the traitor Anne Boleyn against His Majesty's person in order to snatch the throne. Enraged, the King has confiscated all land and titles of the would-be usurper into his own keeping.



A Protestant allegory showing Henry VIII passing the torch to Edward IV. The process of the English Reformation may have been hastened by Cromwell

OH JOY, IT'S A BOY!

Today's Joyous News is that Queen Jane has a healthy baby son, Charles, named after her grandfather. We are sure that when the time comes the future king will continue Her Majesty's good work in bringing prosperity and stability through the one true Protestant faith to our beloved England.



Thomas Cromwell by Hans Holbein, painted on oak panel between 1532 and 1533

What would have happened to Cromwell's rivals?

We can be sure that Cromwell would have had his revenge upon his two principal rivals, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, both of whom were responsible for persuading Henry to have Cromwell charged with treason. Each of these men had their own reasons to want Cromwell out of the way. As head of a principle family Norfolk relished power, influence and the king's favour. Cromwell had got in the way of that and for him to be a commoner enraged Norfolk even more. Howard was to be stripped of his title and condemned to death by King Henry, only to be saved by the king's own death. But with his political guile and the ear of the king, Cromwell could well have brought about Norfolk's demise even sooner, playing on Norfolk's ambition and the unfortunate family connection to Anne Boleyn, a person and a matter that Henry was desperate to forget.

In Gardiner, Cromwell had both a political and religious rival. Each had served the former Cardinal Wolsey and had clashed over their political ambitions in the king's court.

Gardiner had, however, been kept away from the inner circle of influence with a number of overseas diplomatic postings and missions, something which Cromwell could arrange to continue and neutralise him as a threat. They also differed greatly over the form and speed of religious changes under Henry and with Gardiner out of the way Cromwell could have worked more quickly towards his goal of a more reformist England.

The Seymour brothers (Edward in particular) were also hostile towards Cromwell and had supported the plot against him, but they were pretty much untouchable because their sister Jane had given Henry his precious son. It could be that Cromwell would have been able to reinforce a family connection with the Seymours following the marriage of his son Gregory to Jane's sister. The Seymours may have come around to the fact that Cromwell was better an ally than an enemy and their own thirst for power, embodied in Edward Seymour as Lord Protector of the young King Edward VI, could have been well supported and manipulated by Cromwell.

How could Cromwell have influenced Henry's future behaviour?

Henry was notoriously difficult to

control in the latter years of his reign, as he became increasingly paranoid and changeable. But Cromwell had proved more successful than most of the king's other men in judging his mood and subtly influencing his opinions and decisions. He also realised that actions spoke louder than words, and had always made it his policy to find out the matters closest to Henry's heart and to make it his business to work on them to his royal master's satisfaction.

This had served him well for the decade before his fall and he would no doubt have continued with the same strategy - perhaps making amends for the Anne of Cleves fiasco by helping to find a suitable sixth bride after Catherine Howard's adultery was discovered in 1541. The endorsement of the King's favour would have left Cromwell in a strong position to serve and support young Edward, Henry's successor.

Would the relationship with the Church have been different?

It is likely that Cromwell would have spurred Henry on to even greater reforms. In his absence Henry had reverted back to a more conservative stance, but - perhaps with the lure of further financial gains - Cromwell might have persuaded the king of the benefits of making the English church fully reformist.

By sidelining Gardiner and others like him Cromwell could have made this possible and would certainly have been the case under the Protestant Edward VI where Cromwell's reforms could have been consolidated and had a greater impact, countering any threat of a return to Rome by undermining Roman Catholic support and isolating Princess Mary from her followers and power base.

What impact could Cromwell have had in Parliament?

In the years before his death, Cromwell had dominated Parliament, pushing through sweeping legislation to effect a thoroughgoing reformation in both religious and political life.

It was his favoured arena and his training as a lawyer gave him the skills to dominate debates there.

He would have continued to do so, and it's interesting to speculate that he might have made Parliament a more powerful force, perhaps even one that challenged royal authority - as his successor (and relative) Oliver would do in the following century.

DIAMOND GEEZER WINS LANDSLIDE ELECTION

Danny Dyer, Eton-educated descendent of the legendary statesman Thomas Cromwell, follows in his family's footsteps following his General Election victory.

He is expected to move into the Prime Minister's residence, affectionately known as "The Manor", by the end of the week.

Like the Cromwells before them, the Dyers have a proud tradition of public service, with Dyer's grandfather and great-grandfather both representing Canning Town in parliament.



"Cromwell could well have brought about Norfolk's demise even sooner, playing on Norfolk's ambition"



Lady Jane Grey facing the executioner's axe. With Cromwell pulling the strings, this might well have been the fate faced by Mary I instead



Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, was one of Cromwell's deadliest rivals and may have met his comeuppance had he survived Henry VIII's wrath

Could Cromwell have had any influence on the succession?

If he had lived until the close of Edward VI's reign then we can be sure that he would have joined with John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland in ensuring Lady Jane Grey's succession.

The idea of having the stoutly Roman Catholic Princess Mary on the throne would have been anathema to Cromwell.

In his will the young king had made his wishes for Jane Grey and her male heirs to succeed him very clear, and with Cromwell throwing his support behind Jane's claim, Mary's supporters may not have been so confident in fighting for the crown. Cromwell would have planned his moves with care and then used all his diplomatic manoeuvrings and political ruthlessness within the Privy Council to persuade and prevent them finding in Mary's favour.

Both the princesses were still officially illegitimate and Cromwell would have

used his skills as a lawyer to push the point in Jane's favour.

As a Roman Catholic, Princess Mary may very well have been imprisoned rather than exiled to only then raise support for her cause. Princess Elizabeth may have befallen a similar fate at first, although as a Protestant would have endured slightly more leniency, to be perhaps then married off to one of the foremost Protestant families in Europe and helping to cement England in a Protestant alliance.

With Jane Grey on the throne a whole new dynastic line would have opened up, changing the thread of history as we know it. She was in her late teens when offered the crown and there is every reason to think she would have produced at least one male heir.

And there is every reason to think that had he survived, Cromwell would have been for her, as he had been for Henry, a true and loyal servant.

WHAT OF SCOTLAND?

An England under Queen Jane I and her cabal of powerful Protestant backers like Thomas Cromwell would have most likely increased the momentum of the Scottish Reformation. Even under Henry VIII, English literature and propaganda had flowed north, and under Jane I this may have continued apace with support being lent to influential radicals like John Knox. Cromwell was nothing if not politically pragmatic, and this could be as much about pulling Scotland into England's embrace as it was about ensuring Protestant supremacy. Emboldened by closer ties with their co-religionists in the south, Scottish protestants may have been less indulgent of the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots and her French airs and graces. Too willful to convert and unable to win over the potent Protestant block in court, Mary may have been ousted far sooner and the crown passed to James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran, next in line if Mary died without heir.

'Covenanters in a Glen' by Alexander Carse



FOXES RELEASES 'LAUGHS & MONUMENTS' ON DVD



Freshly return from his sell-out tour of the Low Countries, the Protestant comic John Foxe has released a brand new live DVD, *Laughs and Monuments*. As always Foxe cuts close to the bone with a skit imagining sour-faced Princess Mary had become queen, plunging England into a new dark age of heathen popery. Hilarious!



Theatre of the World: The Maps That Made History
by Thomas Reinertsen Berg
is available now from
Hodder & Stoughton

HISTORY FROM THE HEAVENS

How we picture the world can have a massive impact on how we react to events in it, as these eight examples show

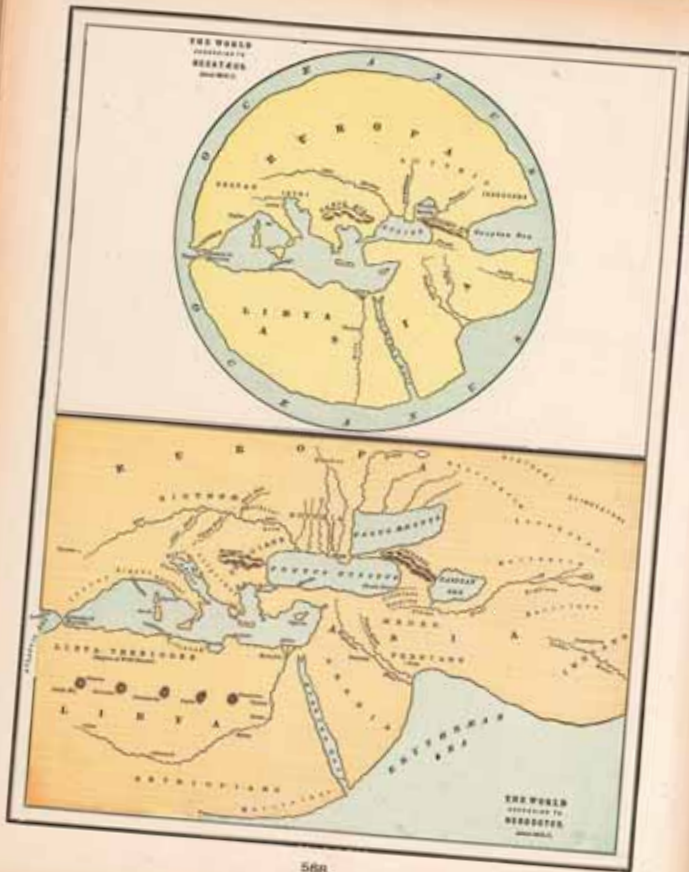
As Thomas Reinertsen Berg explores in his new book, *Theatre of the World*, for as long as human beings have been drawing maps of our surroundings we have been trying to envisage our landscapes from above. Long before we had access to the skies, long before we had technology that could accurately track topography, we have attempted to give ourselves a top-down perspective of the planet to

better understand our place within it. And as the cartographers came to understand the shape of the world more and more, so they also attempted to tell the story of the world through their depictions.

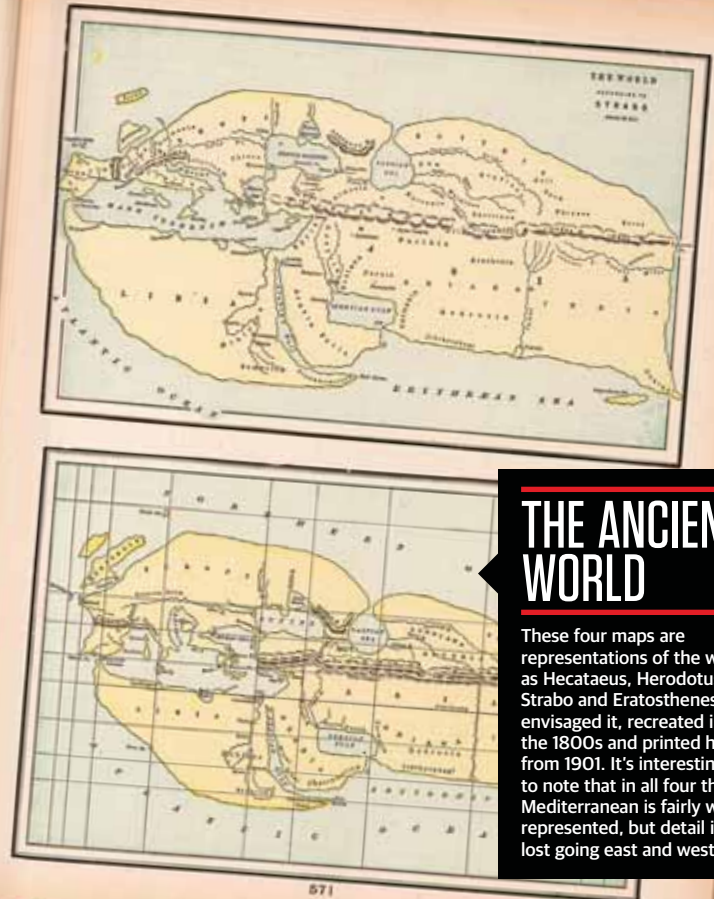
Whether guided by religion, political interest or artistic expression, the planet has not always been a consistently understood landscape. Its representations have often been motivated by

external factors and interests, colouring the sense of the world for those who lived in those times and were exposed to such imagery.

Here we've picked examples of maps and cartographic works from Berg's new book, which illustrate that idea and show how our approach to cartography has greatly evolved over the centuries and helps to illustrate the experience of discovery as well as what has been discovered.



568



571

THE ANCIENT WORLD

These four maps are representations of the world as Hecataeus, Herodotus, Strabo and Eratosthenes envisaged it, recreated in the 1800s and printed here from 1901. It's interesting to note that in all four the Mediterranean is fairly well represented, but detail is lost going east and west.

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

A page from Giacomo Gastaldi's Italian translation of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which provided longitude and latitude details for the known world during the 2nd century Roman Empire.

This version of the *Geographia* included engravings of the Americas for the first time.



THE PATH TO GOD

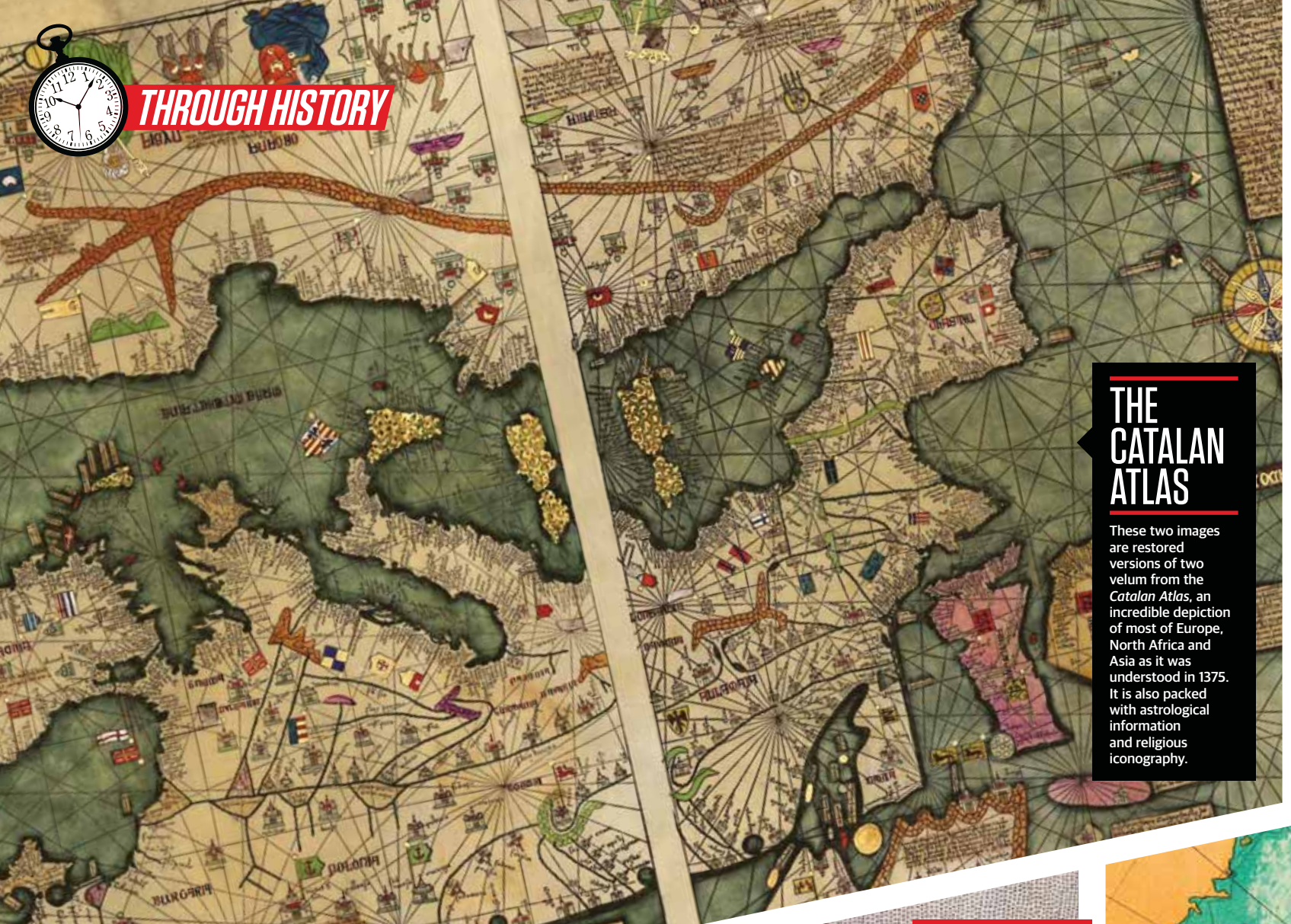
This Medieval map is rotated with east at the top, representing the holy cardinal point with Jesus depicted above blessing the world. At the bottom, representing the west, two dragons guard the way to hell. And Jerusalem is the epicentre the world.



Sono alcuni che pensano l'auttor di questo libro n
stato quel medesimo, che compose de moti, & in



THROUGH HISTORY



THE CATALAN ATLAS

These two images are restored versions of two velum from the *Catalan Atlas*, an incredible depiction of most of Europe, North Africa and Asia as it was understood in 1375. It is also packed with astrological information and religious iconography.



A MODERN ATLAS

The *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, from which its depiction of Belgium and the Netherlands has been taken, is considered to be the very first modern atlas with incredible details on the routes of rivers, forests and cities.





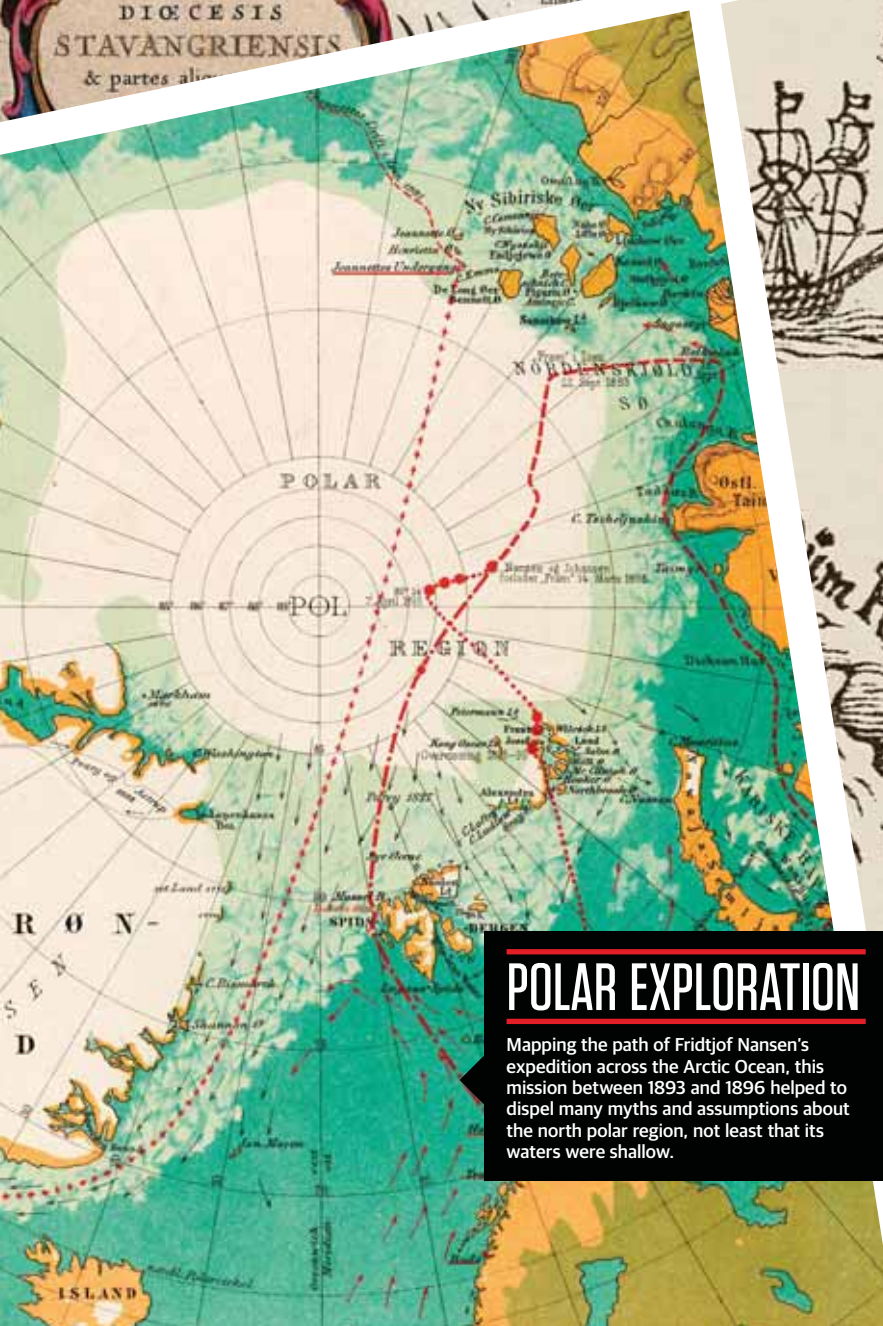
HISTORY FROM THE HEAVENS

REGION KNOWLEDGE

This map of Norway is notable for a couple of interesting details. The first is a depiction of a 'typical' Norwegian, on the bottom left, by its Dutch makers. The region of Telemark is also blank since they didn't know anything about that area.

HAND-DRAWN EXPLORATION

Hand drawing maps during expeditions was absolutely vital in attempts to chart and repeat journeys through unknown regions. This map drawn by Jens Munk was from one of his attempts to navigate the passage from the Arctic to the Pacific.



POLAR EXPLORATION

Mapping the path of Fridtjof Nansen's expedition across the Arctic Ocean, this mission between 1893 and 1896 helped to dispel many myths and assumptions about the north polar region, not least that its waters were shallow.



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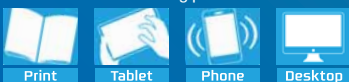


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On the Menu BORSCHT

Did you know?

Though it's seen as a quintessentially Russian dish, borscht has its origins in Medieval Ukraine

Ingredients

- 3-4 medium beetroots, peeled and sliced
- 1 large baking potato, peeled and diced
- Half a medium cabbage (red or white), chopped
- 1 large onion, diced
- 1 large stick of celery, diced
- 1 large carrot, peeled and diced
- 1.5 pints of beef/vegetable stock
- 2-3 cloves of garlic, diced
- 1 can of chopped tomatoes
- 4-6 pork sausages, sliced (optional)
- Sour cream (to serve)
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Half a teaspoon of dill

A STAPLE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN PEASANTS UKRAINE, 17TH CENTURY

Originating in Ukraine with particular popularity among Jewish communities from Poland, Ukraine and Western Russia, borscht is one of the most colourful and iconic meals of the region. Most commonly known as a beetroot based soup, which accounts for its bright red colour, the evolution of borscht is also the story of changing trends among the rural poor of Medieval to Early Modern Poland-Lithuania and the Russian Empire.

Deriving from the Slavic word for hogweed – its primary ingredient prior to beetroot – this sour soup has gradually seen a large number of different root vegetables take the lead along with different types of meat stock. Beetroot arrived in the region in the mid-16th century and by the close of the 17th century, rural Ukrainians had made it a staple. Its versatility crossed boundaries and borscht could be made without meat for Passover and Lent.

METHOD

- 01** If using sausages, fry or grill until cooked through and slice, set aside. For extra points, fry the sausages in the pan you'll be cooking everything else in so as to develop added flavour. Can also be replaced with pork belly or shredded pork. To keep it kosher make the borscht with beef or turkey sausages.
- 02** Melt butter in a high-sided pan (that will be able to hold the whole mixture later) on medium heat and add your aromatics, onion, celery and carrots. Cook for a few minutes until onion is translucent.
- 03** Add beetroot and potato to the pan. Mix everything together and fry for a few more minutes until you see the potatoes take on a little colour.
- 04** Add the stock (veg or beef depending on whether you're making a vegetarian version). Bring to the boil and then simmer for 15 minutes, stirring to make sure you're picking up anything that happens to get stuck to the bottom of the pan.
- 05** Add the cabbage and the tin of chopped tomatoes, cover and simmer for another 20 minutes or until beetroot and potato are tender, stirring occasionally. Add the sausage/meat to pan with about 10 minutes left to heat through thoroughly if you're using any.
- 06** Finally, before you serve, stir in the dill and season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve in soup bowls with a dollop of sour cream and perhaps some crusty rolls.

REVIEWS

The books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world this month

THE VAMPIRE: A NEW HISTORY

More Frankenstein's patchwork fiend than eternal undead



Author Nick Groom **Publisher** Yale University Press **Price** £16.99 **Released** Out now

The word 'undead' is a funny old thing. It is used in fantasy and folklore to mean neither alive nor dead when if you're not one you're surely the other - it's a paradox that we let go with a wave of the hand.

The vampire is perhaps the most enduring and evolving memory of that bestiary. From *Nosferatu's* sepulchral plague rat in 1922 to the rebels without a pulse of 1987's *The Lost Boys* and *Near Dark*, we're supposed to read the trope

as eternal and unchanging, but we can see the change right before our eyes.

The vampire we know, argues Professor Nick Groom, is a relatively modern construction, its true lineage masked by myriad folktales and precursors as effectively as Hammer's cunningly disguised Johnny Alucard in *Dracula* AD 1972.

With the unflappable pace of a phantom coachman, Groom takes us to year zero - an outbreak of vampire panics stemming from the Serbian communities of the Austrian Empire's newly acquired Balkan marches. The cases of Arnold Paole and Petar Blagojevich, both ethnic Serbians, who were reported to have returned from the dead in 1726 and 1725 to predate upon their communities, were investigated by the Austrian occupiers, who produced detailed accounts of the hysteria from their new frontier.

These tales, recorded by 'credible' witnesses, brought a medley of Balkan folk beliefs into the salons of western Europe, where men of letters and men of science debated their veracity. Broom posits, however, that the early 18th century outbreak wasn't an ancient remnant of 'wild Europe' being encountered by 'modern Europe' for the first time, but itself an outlier that saw older fears about cannibalistic cadavers, shapeshifters and witches explode into life as a result of religious and geopolitical anxiety.

From here the vampire shrugged off its earthy grave garb and donned a splendid litany of new fears, which Groom charts chapter-by-chapter. From outbreaks of cholera and the miasma theory of disease, to suspicion of emerging surgical procedures and graverobbing, to the Romantic artists and poets with their lifeless *belles dame* whose ruby red lips lead men to ruin.

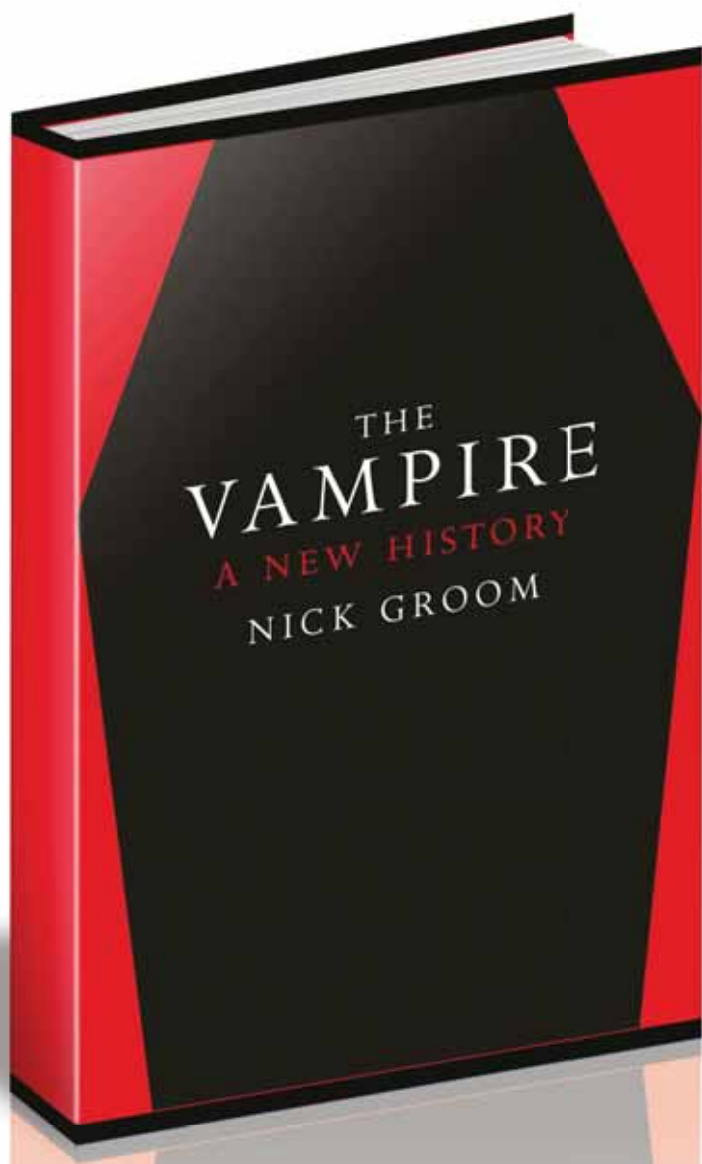
With these thinkers, the earlier gaggle of overlapping myths take solid form as a literary trope and a folkloric archetype, from which an Irishman with a fondness for train timetables, Bram Stoker, is gifted Count Dracula, his powers, his appearance, his homeland and his habits.

So much territory is taken in that some of it might prove a challenge - the bickering of Enlightenment philosophers over the true nature and reality of the vampire is a test of patience.

That however is testament to the thoroughness of Broom's case - in leaving no stone unturned it's inevitable that some subjects might prove more challenging than others.

Like the vampire itself in that regard, so broad is its shadow across popular culture that one man's Carmilla is another man's (Edward) Cullen.

A wild ride through science, superstition, and Serbia, explaining the broth that birthed the modern vampire





Book



TV



Podcast



Film



Games



Other

Reviews by

James Hoare, Ben Gazur, Katharine Marsh, Charlie Evans

BETHLEHEM: BIOGRAPHY OF A TOWN

Fascinating study of the little town with a big history

Author Nicholas Blincoe **Publisher** Constable **Price** £10.99 **Released** Out now

Everyone knows the name Bethlehem but few know the history of the town beyond what (may have) happened there 2019 years ago. Blincoe's important, compact *Bethlehem: Biography of a Town* is the remedy to this. Tracing 11,000 years of human habitation in 200 pages the author never fails to give us an atmospheric journey. The pages are wafted with the incense from its churches.

The story begins with the Ain Sakhri Lovers – a 10cm carved stone with the earliest depiction of humans making love discovered near the town. Just like this statue Blincoe's book is an intimate one

“Tracing 11,000 years of human habitation in 200 pages the author never fails to give us an atmospheric journey”

that reads in parts like a travel guide but never loses focus on his target. Blincoe has walked the streets of Bethlehem and wants to show you all their mysteries.

Despite his central role in the story of Bethlehem Jesus only features briefly. It is how people have responded to Jesus that has shaped the city. From St Helena building the Church of the Nativity onwards, the women of the early church make for fascinating historical studies and feature heavily here.

The relationship between Saints Paula and Jerome that reshaped Bethlehem is used to explore the relationship between women and Christianity as a whole. The struggles and wars for control of the holy sites of Bethlehem can seem quaint but the later chapters bring the grim realities of history to life.

As power passes from the British, to Israeli, to Palestinian the ruin of lives caught in an impossible political situation is made clear.



Book of Mary, Queen of Scots

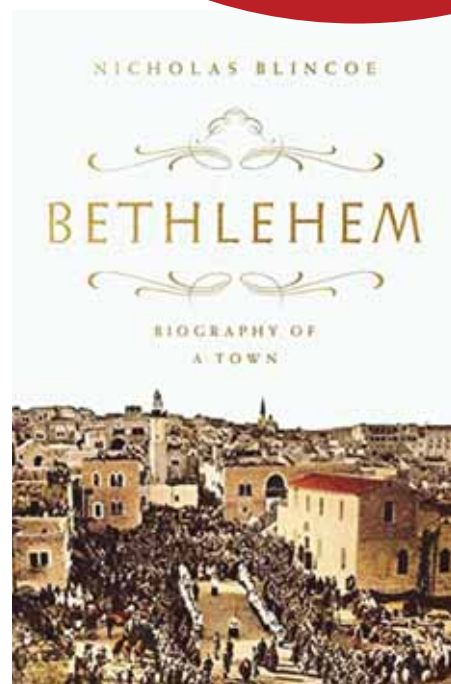
Mary Stuart played Britain's game of thrones and lost, turning Elizabeth I – the woman who should have been her most dogged defender – into her most implacable foe. Inside *All About History's* latest first edition bookazine, discover the early life of Scotland's infant queen regnant,

from Henry VIII's Rough Wooing of the Scots to her eventual marriage to the heir of the French throne. Find out why widowhood was Mary's undoing, and meet the men who schemed and conspired to win the queen's crown for themselves.

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Out now!



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND and the ERA of ASSASSINATION



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND AND THE ERA OF ASSASSINATION

The error of assassination

Author Lisa Traynor **Publisher** Royal Armouries **Price** £14.99 **Released** Out now

At one particularly baffling point during *Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Era of Assassinations*, Royal Armouries curator Lisa Traynor explains that a conspiracy theory that the Habsburg heir had been betrayed by his own entourage “served the Serbians well as a means to avoid war with Austro-Hungary”. Surely the only criteria for whether or not something “served the Serbians well as a means to avoid war with Austro-Hungary” is whether or not they avoided war with Austro-Hungary?

It's a frustrating moment among many. It's a shame because Traynor is superb on the history of handguns and her quest to recreate the silk body armour of Polish innovator Casimir Zeglen is fascinating.

She has something to contribute, but this slim volume's ambition to be more than another book's citation leads it astray.

Essentially, *Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Era of Assassinations* reads like a perfectly credible study of the stopping power of long 19th century armour and small arms, that transformed into a far-reaching thought experiment part way through. This is best realised by Traynor's “thrilling discovery” that if Franz Ferdinand had been wearing a model of armour he might not have owned and was shot four centimetres lower than he actually was, he would have lived.

Rather than show the knife-edge upon which history balances, this shows the silliness of the conclusion: if the victim did something different and the assassin did something different, then the outcome would have been different. Not sure we needed a ballistic test to prove that.





HISTORY WAR RECOMMENDS...

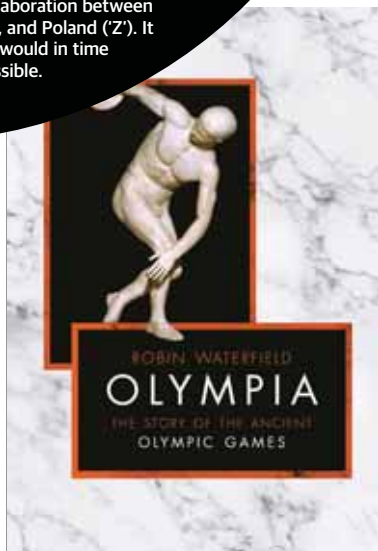
Out
now!

X, Y & Z

Author Dermot Turing Price £20
Publisher The History Press

Thoroughly researched and written in a way that makes for a truly exhilarating, page-turning read, Turing's book sets out to complete the picture of the Enigma code breaking. Above all, it tells the story of a uniquely talented and skilled group of very different individuals that came together at one pivotal moment in history, to reveal how to break Enigma during a secret intelligence collaboration between France ('X'), Britain ('Y'), and Poland ('Z'). It was an act of trust that would in time make Allied success possible.

"Robin Waterfield is one of many who have set out to change that"



OLYMPIA



Discover the details of the Olympic Games

Author Robin Waterfield Publisher Head of Zeus

Price £ 18.99 Released Out now

It's the most recognisable sporting tournament in the world, where the best of the best compete in gymnastics, marathons and javelin to determine who really is the best. Everyone knows the Olympics, and they know how it began in Ancient Greece.

However, what people don't tend to know are the details - how the earliest tournaments were carried out, or even where, and who was involved. Robin Waterfield is one of many who have set out to change that.

Bookshops are full of volumes that focus on one of the ancient world's most famous events, and each one seems to be trying to make itself different from the last. Few succeed their goal, but *Olympia: The Story of the Ancient Olympic Games* does seem to buck the trend.

With a simple marble-effect cover and an image of the Discobolus of Myron, it seems

like everything else. But then you open it. Both colour and black-and-white images take up single pages and double page spreads, showing you every detail of the evidence to illustrate the points that Waterfield is making.

And the points he puts across are great - he covers everything you could ever want to know, from excavations of Olympic sites to nudity at the games, to sports in the wider Hellenic world.

However, the price is possibly a little steep for all that it is.

At £18.99, it's not the most reasonably priced book on the subject, but it does provide a handy guide to history's most famous sporting event, so perhaps it is worth investing in.



QUACKS!: DODGY DOCTORS AND FOOLISH FADS THROUGHOUT HISTORY



Great subject but the delivery borders on malpractice

Author SD Tucker Publisher Amberley Price £14.99 Released Out now

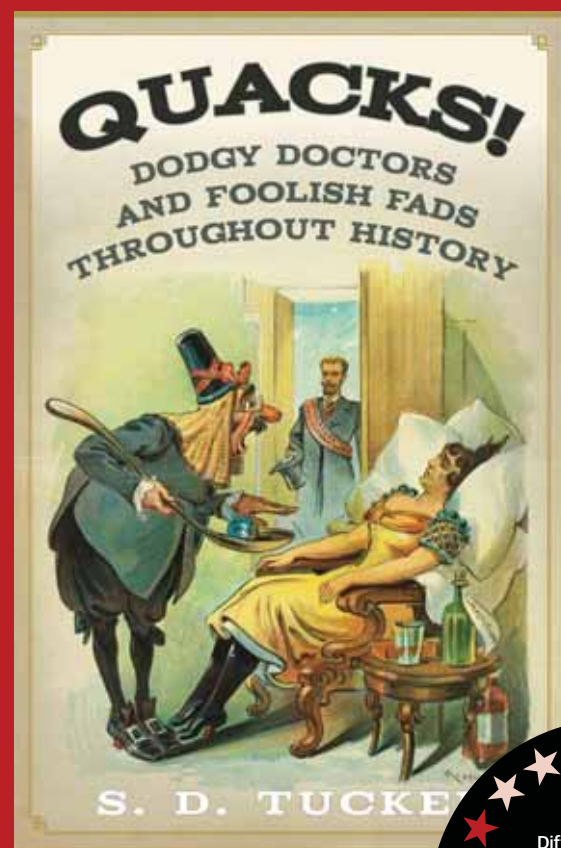
This book promises an interesting glimpse into the quack medicines and procedures over the last century or so. Unfortunately, it is clumsily written, littered with errors, and spends too much time on personal tangents, reading as the rambling diary of a man angry about a lot of things (vegans, liberals, Macaulay Culkin).

The tone of the book is written so negatively and bitterly, that it becomes hard to actually want to turn the page.

One subtitle reads "Greta Garbage" - no doubt an attempt at humour, but without wit it is simply an insult towards deceased actress Greta Garbo. There appears to be no reference to 'garbage' at all, so the selection criteria for this 'joke' seems to be it is insulting and it alliterates. This is a common theme and it becomes tedious quickly.

To Tucker's credit, the book is well researched and he describes in detail the weird and wonderful methods of quack doctors alongside historical illustrations. But unfortunately even the captions of these images are not safe from Tucker's bizarre attempt at humour, with one caption describing that particularly dangerous medicine might be a great way to "kill a liberal". More disappointingly still, for a book claiming to debunk pseudoscience it is littered with Tucker's own-brand pseudoscience. (HIV can't be transmitted via swallowing sperm - a fact that seems to have eluded Tucker)

This book on a fascinating topic is a mostly dull read - quite an achievement when the subject is tapeworm diets, alien moon potatoes, and cactus juice injections.





HISTFEST

High energy new history festival brings a riot of colour

Date 7-9 December 2018 **Location** Central London **Speakers** Philippa Gregory, Greg Jenner, Anita Rani, Dr Janina Ramirez, David Olusoga, Dr Suzannah Lipscomb and more **Website** histfest.com



It shouldn't be considered courageous to hold a history festival where over half of the speakers are women. Nor should it be considered courageous to focus on events not occurring between 1939 and 1945. After all, half the planet are women and World War II is six cataclysmic years out of a great many thousands of the ruddy things.

It is, though, and HistFest looked to even the most optimistic soul like an enormous gamble.

Great man biographies churned out by politicians and glorified *Boy's Own* World War II retreads dominate both history festivals and bestseller lists. That's a commercial reality. Sure, you can still tell these other stories, but to set the standard fodder aside entirely for subjects such as Barbara Lisicki's *History of Disabled Activism*, Dr Islam Issa's *Milton and Shakespeare in the Arab World*, and Dr Charlotte Riley's *Cheap Cows Like*

You: *Good Girls and Angry Women in 100 Years of British Politics* is to fly boldly - and perhaps foolishly - into the electrical storm.

A tailwind, rather than a headwind greeted HistFest. Taking place over three days and across three venues in Central London - The Hatton, St John's Priory, and the Marx Memorial Library - the event brought together over 50 guest speakers, all at the forefront of their fields, and a few fellow travellers with vital perspectives to contribute.

These welcome wildcards included the Big Historical Fiction Debate that saw *Doctor Who* writer Vinay Patel join *Call the Midwife* star and science communicator Stephen McGann, director Mike Leigh discussing his radical epic movie *Peterloo*, and Labour MP and Windrush campaigner David Lammy bringing very recent, headline-grabbing urgency to the Missing Archives Debate.

What's clear from the debut HistFest is that the organisers' faith in their many overlapping audiences - not just a belief in a homogeneous single audience sipping Pimms in the sun and waiting for their sixth consecutive lecture on Operation Dynamo - was justified.

With ticketing per talk rather than a single event or day pass, a gloriously eclectic audience passed through the festival's three venues -

helped along by canny scheduling that bunched sympathetic topics neatly together for that all-important "Oh, why not?" up-sell.

Whether being entranced by Dr Suzannah Lipscomb holding forth on the Early Modern witch trials in the atmospheric gothic fantasia of St John's Priory, or being charmed by *Strictly Come Dancing* and *Countryfile* star Anita Rani in conversation with Dr Janina Ramirez on her affecting Partition documentary, HistFest felt intimate and inclusive.

Even when the turnout was on occasion lower than expected, they made a virtue of it - moving one talk at St John's Priory downstairs into the ancient stones of the crypt, where long-dead crusader knights joined the curious audience.

Satellite events also took place in Leeds, Swansea and Belfast, while some of London's flagship talks were live streamed on the website.

These were small initiatives, yes, but they confirmed that for HistFest inclusivity isn't just about what's on stage and the audience is as worth of as much respect, consideration and love as the biggest name on the bill.

HistFest 2018 is hopefully the first of many and the spark that could start a festival revolution.



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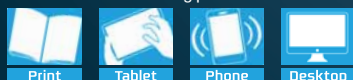


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HISTORY HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen



OPERATION FINALE

Director: Chris Weitz **Starring:** Oscar Isaac, Ben Kingsley, Mélanie Laurent, Lior Raz **Country:** United States **Released:** 2018

Operation Finale recounts the brave mission to capture one of the biggest Nazi perpetrators of the Holocaust – but does it stick to the facts?



VERDICT *Operation Finale* largely adheres to historical record, despite some inaccuracies

01 Mossad agent Peter Malkin poses as a painter while observing on-the-run former Nazi Adolf Eichmann in Argentina. Malkin was an artist in real life, inspired by his time undercover, and some of the images he painted of Eichmann are included in his book.



02 Just like in the movie Malkin really did capture Eichmann using a neck lock, bundling him into a waiting car. He also wore gloves so that his bare hand wouldn't touch Eichmann's mouth, which is something that Malkin admitted to in his book.



03 Eichmann really was drugged to get him onto the plane to Israel but the doctor who sedates him, Dr Hanna Elian, is a fictional character. In real life it was a male doctor, Dr Yonah Elian, who drugged Eichmann and it is only his surname that is used in the movie.



04 Though the film presents a nail-biting moment where the plane carrying Eichmann almost doesn't take off, this is just pure fiction added for dramatic tension. In reality, the operation went smoothly and Malkin never had to go to the airport for a land permit.



05 For his safety Eichmann really did have to sit inside a glass booth for his trial. Made from bulletproof glass it was intended to protect Eichmann from any assassination attempts. Just as in the film, he was given the death sentence and executed in 1962.



NEXT ISSUE

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HISTORY

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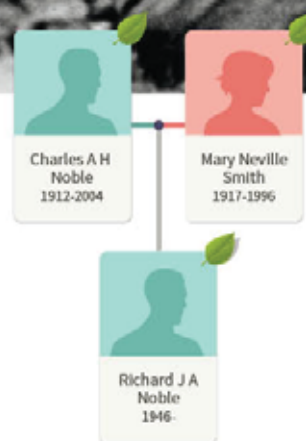
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TIME TO REMEMBER



The First World War began for the British on 4 August 1914 when the Germans invaded Belgium. The magnitude of the losses suffered in the 1,560 days that followed will stay with us forever. By the time the Armistice agreement was signed on 11 November 1918 at 5am, nearly one million soldiers from the British Empire had fallen. To mark the centenary of Armistice Day, Col&MacArthur has designed this stunning limited edition Armistice 1918 watch. Behind its sleek styling and Swiss quartz movement, the watch encapsulates the historical events that ended the Great War.



To symbolise the time the Armistice was signed, the number 5 on the watch is coloured red. Alongside it is printed N 2419D, the number of the wagon in which the end of the war was formally agreed.

Although the Armistice was signed at 5am, soldiers kept fighting for six more hours. The last to fall was Private George Edwin Ellison of the Royal Irish Lancers. His initials appear at 09h30 on the watch, the time that he died.



Thanks to the poem "In Flanders Fields", the poppy became a prominent Remembrance Day symbol and replaces the 11 on the watch, the time the war ended, alongside the date of the Armistice.

For a unique touch, the watch can also be engraved on the back to pay tribute to an ancestor, creating a treasured family heirloom, or in remembrance of a heroic soldier, doctor or nurse who played a part in the war.



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